THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

PRICE THREE CENTS.] PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1864. [PRICE THREE CENTS.

The Georgia Campaign.

PARTICULARS OF THE ADVANCE OF HOWARD AND SLOCUM.

SIX COLUMNS ACROSS THE OCONEE.

PORTED OCCUPATION OF STATE CAPITAL CONFIRMED.

Beauregard, Hardee, Dick Taylor, Wheeler, Gus. Smith, and Governor Brown Left in the Rear at Macon.

THE FIGHT AT GORDON.

Destruction of Charcoal Works and Foundries at Griswoldville.

REBELS MASSING AN ARMY AT AUGUSTA.

ley En Masse of the Militia of Georgia and South Carolina.

PANIC EXTENDING THROUGHOUT THE STATE.

The Georgia Legislature Refuses to Fight.

The Savannah *News*, of the 22d instant, in an editorial, mentions that Milledgeville was evacuated, and the archives, and all valuable Government and personal property, had been removed. The columns are filled with anathemas against the invading force under Sherman, and with proclamations from generals of high rank and eminent men, calling upon the citizens of Georgia to levy *en masse*, and to sacrifice all interests in the desperate effort to crush and annihilate Sherman in his so far unresisted advance.

General Howard's Movements.

GORDON OCCUPIED ON THE 21ST—CHEMICAL WORKS AND FOUNDRY DESTROYED AT GRISWOLDVILLE.

From the Savannah News, November 22.

A private despatch, dated Gordon, half-past two o'clock, states that at that hour the enemy were within two miles of Gordon. They had burnt the chemical works, a lumber train, and a foundry at Griswoldville. A Confederate force in sufficient numbers to meet them was at Gordon. The force of the enemy was but a raiding party.

Since the above was in type we learn that a force of the enemy occupied Gordon yesterday.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS OF THE OCCUPATION OF GORDON AND GRISWOLDVILLE.

From the Augusta Constitutionalist, November 22.

Passengers who came down on this road last night report that a raiding party of the enemy tapped this road at Griswoldville, ten miles this side of Macon, at three o'clock on Sunday afternoon. They confirm the report of the capture and destruction of a lumber train. Two freight trains going hence to Macon approached very near to the wreck before discovering the presence of the enemy. The lumber train captured was set on fire, the valve of the engine reversed, and the train started down the track.

The freight trains were reversed and put back as rapidly as possible. A short distance this side of Gordon heavy cannonading and rapid discharges of small arms were heard. It is supposed that the firing was at Gordon, and that General Wayne, who was holding that position, had been attacked. Others report that the firing was at Macon. The discharges of artillery were very rapid. The regular mail train to Macon turned back at Tennille.

THE REPORTED OCCUPATION OF MILLEDGEVILLE CONFIRMED.

From the Augusta Constitutionalist, November 22.

Milledgeville is supposed to be in the hands of the enemy. It had been entirely evacuated by our forces. Everything of value had been brought off.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS OF THE MOVEMENT ON MILLEDGEVILLE.

AUGUSTA, November 21.—A raiding party of the enemy tapped the Central Railroad at Griswoldville at 3 o'clock P. M. on Saturday, November 19, and a lumber train captured and destroyed. Nothing else is known of their operations in that quarter, except that heavy firing was heard a few hours afterwards.

The movement of Sherman was a feint for the purpose of concentrating our forces there, and the raid upon the Central Railroad was for the purpose of keeping them there, whilst the whole force of the enemy moves upon and captures Augusta or Savannah.

Sherman did not advance his infantry down the Macon and Western Railroad further than Griffin: but his cavalry came as far as Barnesville. He has crossed the Ocmulgee with his infantry on that line, near Indian Springs. His whole force is moving in this direction. His advance was within three miles of Union Point, the junction of the Athens branch with the main line of the Georgia Railroad, at 11 o'clock this forenoon.

General Sherman's Movements.

HARRISON STATION BURNED BY SLOCUM ON THE 19TH INST.

From the Augusta Constitutionalist, November 20.

From a gentleman up the Georgia road, who left Green boro yesterday, we learn that Madison has shared the fate of other places visited by the enemy in his present movement. The fire was set to the depot by the incursion of about one thousand cavalry, who reported the strength of their columns at two corps—about sixteen thousand men. They returned to their infantry camp after setting fire to the town.

Madison is a station on the Georgia State Railroad, one hundred and three miles west from Augusta.]

SLOCUM'S ADVANCE AT ESCHICHAH STATION ON THE 20TH INSTANT.

From the Augusta Constitutionalist, November 20.

An engine sent up the Georgia road this morning, found the advance of the enemy at Eschichaw, in what force was not ascertained, considerable excitement existed up the road, and many were removing their effects.

Eschichaw is a station on the Georgia State Railroad, ninety four miles west from Augusta.]

SLOCUM AT GREENSBORO ON THE 20TH INST.

From the Augusta Constitutionalist, November 20.

The up-train on the road yesterday did not go further than Crawfordville, sixty-five miles from Augusta, from which point an engine was sent to Union Point, ten miles further. The engineer reports that the enemy were three miles above the latter place, in what force was not known, but believed to be but a small body of cavalry. It is rumored that the enemy crossed the Oconee below the railroad bridge. The enemy was in Greensboro on Sunday afternoon.

Greensboro is a station on the Georgia State Railroad, eighty-four miles west from Augusta.]

SLOCUM'S INFANTRY STILL WEST OF THE OCONEE ON THE 21ST INSTANT.

From the Augusta Constitutionalist, November 22.

Our only reliable information of the position and movements of the enemy up the Georgia road is that the bridge over the Oconee has been burned by them. Their infantry force is still on the Atlanta side of that stream. This bridge is seven miles above Greensboro. Up the river from it, fourteen miles, is the Flat Shoals crossing; and below, nine miles, is another bridge. Greensboro is eighty miles from Augusta.

The Rebels Massing an Army to Oppose Sherman.

From the Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel, November 20.

It is stated that a large cavalry force has left Greenville, S. C., and is moving across the country in the direction of Atlanta, probably with a view of cutting off the Yankee column which is moving down the Georgia road in this direction.

GEN. BRECKINRIDGE ASSEMBLING TO THE RESCUE.

From the Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel, November 20.

We are also told that the wife of a prominent general, who is at present in our city, has received a letter from her husband, in which it is stated that General Breckinridge and the troops under him would leave Upper East Tennessee on Saturday, November 12, on their march southward: at this time this command must be well advanced towards the Georgia line, and will undoubtedly soon give a good report of itself.

We shall probably be blamed and censured for giving publicity to the above news; but the enemy are undoubtedly aware of the movements of our troops here this. So no harm can possibly be done in giving it to the public.

With Hood in his rear, Breckinridge on his flanks, and thirty thousand veterans in his front, Sherman cannot escape.

VETERAN REBEL TROOPS REINFORCING AUGUSTA.

From the Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel, November 20.

As we write, the glad and familiar shout of veteran troops, just arriving from the South Carolina depot, comes up from the streets. We welcome the gallant fellows; and Mr. Sherman's men, if they reckon this way, will hear the whistle of ball-is from the trusty guns which have often been pointed at fanatics on the banks of the Potomac and the James. The troops are being properly distributed, and before our readers will see this, other glad shouts will be heard in our streets.

GOVERNOR BONHAM, OF SOUTH CAROLINA, SUPERSEDING TROOPS TO GEORGIA.

From the Augusta Constitutionalist, November 22.

Governor Bonham has called out the militia of the state of South Carolina, and they are ordered to assemble at once at Hamburg. The reserves, also of South Carolina, are ordered to rendezvous at the same place at once.

The Feeling at Macon.

From the Macon Confederate, November 21.

We are glad to notean increased feeling of confidence in the city. The whole available force of the community is under arms and ready at a moment's notice for the trenches. The enemy are believed to be east of the city, about thirty miles distant. The direction of their march is uncertain. They are reported to have a wagon train eight miles long.

Many are of the opinion that they intend to leave Macon unmolested, fearing to attack the large force gathered here, and the splendid fortifications which surround the city. One thing is certain—Macon is to be defended to the last, and those best informed believe it can be held against any force Sherman can bring against it.

There are no Yankees on the railroad between this point and Griffin.

HARDEE AND BEAUREGARD AT MACON—WHO IS IN FRONT OF SHERMAN?

From the Macon Confederate, November 20.

Lieutenant-General Hardee arrived in the city this morning.

General Beauregard will probably be in town to-morrow afternoon. The clarion voice of this gallant Louisianian, like the blast of Roderick's bugle, will be worth a thousand men.

[Since the date mentioned it will be observed that communication with the East has been interrupted by Sherman, and the above-mentioned gallant Louisianian and the Georgian Hardee are left far in the rear of Sherman.]

THE NEWSPAPERS LEAVING MACON.

From the Macon Confederate, November 21.

The *Southern Confederacy* and the *Intelligencer* have packed up and left the city. We learn that they are going eastward.

GOVERNOR BROWN AND GENERAL DICK TAYLOR AT MACON.

From the Augusta Constitutionalist, November 22.

Governor Brown is at Macon. So are Generals Beauregard and Dick Taylor.

THE GEORGIA LEGISLATURE ORDERED INTO THE TRENCHES AT MACON, BUT ESCAPED.

Everybody about Macon is in the trenches. The members of the Legislature passing through were arrested and efforts made to put them in the ranks, but all efforts failed, and they managed to get off.

WHEELER'S CAVALRY CORPS ORDERED TO RENDEZVOUS AT MACON.

HEADQUARTERS ANDERSON'S BRIGADE, WHEELER'S CORPS OF CAVALRY, MACON, Ga., November 18, 1864.—All officers and men of this command now absent will rendezvous at this point immediately. By order of Brigadier-General R. H. ANDERSON.

GEORGE L. BARTHELMESS, A. A. G.

The Excitement in Augusta.

GENERAL FRY'S ORDER IMPRESSING ALL CITIZENS OF AUGUSTA.

HEADQUARTERS AUGUSTA, Georgia, November 19, 1864.—I. All the troops at this post will be held in readiness for service at the shortest notice.

II. All detailed men who have neglected to attach themselves to the local troops will do so without delay, otherwise their details will be revoked. It is the duty of all officers to report any who fail to comply with this order.

III. All citizens capable of bearing arms will at once attach themselves to local companies.

IV. Citizens having serviceable horses, or saddles, or bridles, are earnestly requested to turn them over to Major Norman Smith, for temporary military use.

V. No furloughs or leaves of absence will be granted, and all heretofore granted are revoked.

VI. Officers and men in the city and vicinity on leave or furlough will report for duty at these headquarters.

VII. The local troops will assemble at their respective places of rendezvous for inspection by their battalion commanders on the 20th inst., at half-past 2 P. M.

VIII. Captain DeRoset Lamar will act as aide-de-camp to the Brigadier-General commanding, and will be obeyed accordingly. By order of

Brigadier-General FRY.

GEORGE G. MCWHORTER, A. A. A. G.

PROCLAMATION OF THE MAYOR OF AUGUSTA.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, AUGUSTA, Ga., Nov. 21, 1864.—All bar-rooms and places where spirituous or intoxicating liquors are retailed, in the city of Augusta, must be closed from this day and until further orders. This order is rendered necessary in view of the crisis that is upon us, and for the interest of the Government and the city.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of said city to be affixed, the day and date aforesaid.

ROBT. H. MAY, Mayor.

THE CITIZENS ORGANIZING ARTILLERY COMPANIES.—SPECIAL ORDER NO. —.

ARTILLERY HEADQUARTERS, AUGUSTA, Ga., November 21, 1864.—Major J. R. Allen is hereby authorized to organize immediately one or more companies of artillery for the defense of the city, and will receive recruits for this purpose from any men not already assigned.

A. R. COURTNEY, Major Commanding.

PREPARING FOR A SIEGE AT AUGUSTA.

OFFICE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF FIELD TRANSPORTATION, SECOND DISTRICT, AUGUSTA, Ga., November 21, 1864.—Wood wagons and wagons hauling provisions to this place will not be interfered with, and if any such have been taken they will be at once delivered upon application to this office.

NORMAN W. SMITH,
Major and Chief Inspector.

The Excitement in Augusta.

From the Augusta Constitutionalist, November 20.

Our city has calmed into a fine feeling of determination and confidence. We still call upon the heroes to join with our already organized and confident local troops, and get a gun and ammunition and keep them ready at a moment's notice.

Our Arsenal battalion, with the other local companies and details, combined with the veterans already here, should make our citizens (who should themselves, until the emergency is over, become soldiers) feel comparatively easy as far as the defense of the city is concerned.

The duty of every man, however, is to be prepared to render all the assistance in his power to not only repel an attack of the enemy, but to rout and destroy and capture any force venturing this way.

AN APATHY EXISTING IN AUGUSTA.

From the Augusta Register, November 22.

It is high time that our citizens looked the stern emergency in the face, and prepared themselves accordingly to ward off the danger. The worst feature prevalent in our midst is a universal apathy. A frightened multitude may reach to deeds and sentiments of heroism, but apathy is like the silence that broods over the Dead Sea. The enemy can be thrust back if we will it.

A LOCAL COMPANY OF AUGUSTA REPORTED CAPTURED.

From the Augusta Constitutionalist, November 22.

It was reported on our streets last evening that the Wheeler Dragoons, of our town, had been captured by the enemy. We are assured by the captain of the troop that there is not the slightest foundation, so far as he knows, for such a rumor.

THE PRINTERS OF AUGUSTA PREPARING TO STRIKE

From the Augusta Register, November 22.

In pursuance of a previous notice, the printers and attaches, including editors, of the various newspaper offices and printing establishments of this city (*Chronicle and Sentinel* excepted) met at the *Constitutionalist* office on Monday evening, November 21, for the purpose of organizing themselves into a military company for local defense.

A committee reported that General Fry would receive the company for local defense, to hold themselves in readiness for an actual emergency, and to disband them when it ceased to exist.

The meeting then proceeded to the election of officers, which resulted as follows:—W. B. Griffin, Captain; E. H. Pugh, First Lieutenant: P. G. Price, Second Lieutenant; and M. B. Hart, Jr., Second Lieutenant.

On motion this company was named the "Augusta Press Guard."

THIRD EDITION

INTERESTING FROM THE JAMES RIVER.

Particulars of the Capture of Roger A. Pryor.

HIS APPEARANCE AND BEHAVIOR.

The "Florida" and "Greyhound."

REBEL EXPLOITS ON THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

Capture of Union Army and Navy Officers.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, November 29.—The steamer *James Brady* arrived here this morning from City Point, bringing the Rebel General Roger A. Pryor, who was captured on Sunday in front of the 2d Corps. An officer on picket duty noticing a man prowling in front of the picket line drew a paper from his pocket and waved it to the Rebel as a sign to come forward and exchange, not for a moment suspecting who the individual was.

Pryor, seeing the officer waving the paper, boldly advanced towards our lines, when the Union officer discovered that he was a Rebel of rank, and, instead of offering the paper for exchange, drew a pistol and presented it to Pryor's head, at the same time requesting him to surrender, which he did without resistance, but with exceeding ill grace.

Pryor is but little changed in outward appearance, although his features are somewhat darker from exposure, but is easily recognized by his long, flowing black hair, sharp black eye, and defiant look.

He was dressed in a new suit of Confederate grey cloth, and wore a shawl or blanket, in which he sought to hide his face as he stepped from the boat to the wharf. His hair almost reached his shoulders, and upon his head he wore a stiff-rimmed black hat. He had on a pair of cavalry boots which came up to his knees, into the legs of which he had his pants stuffed.

The *Brady* reports that the steamer *Greyhound*, General Butler's despatch boat, which was destroyed by fire, is a total wreck, and her machinery and hull lie submerged off Hog Island.

The prize *Florida*, which was run into yesterday by an army boat, sank off Newport News in twelve feet of water. As yet no efforts have been made to raise her.

Captain Weindsbecker, 10th New York Cavalry, with two orderlies, was captured by Rebel guerillas on Monday, between Annandale and Vienna, on the Rebel side.

On Thursday last the Rebel Homeguard attempted to capture a reconnoitring party of forty men, belonging to the gunboat *Yankee*, who were on shore in the vicinity of Port Lowry, on the Rappahannock.

The Rebels succeeded in capturing Captain Shultze, the captain of the *Yankee*, and the cabin-boy. The others of the party cut their way through to the *Yankee*; the Rebels subsequently sent a flag of truce to the *Yankee* to get clothing for Captain Shultze, and sent a message that if more raids are made from the gunboats, tha Captain Shultze will be summarily dealt with.

MORE ABOUT MR. PRYOR.

He is a Captain of Scouts, and is Charged With Being a Spy.

HOW HE BEHAVED IN WASHINGTON TO-DAY.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, November 29.—The Old Capitol Prison received a distinguished visitor this morning, in the person of Roger A. Pryor, formerly a member of Congress from Virginia, the mainer of Clemens, of Alabama, and would-be murderer of Potter, of Wisconsin.

It appears that several days ago one of our officers, belonging to the 5th Corps, who had gone out on the picket line to exchange papers with the Rebels, was taken prisoner by them. Our boys determined to retaliate for this outrage, and an opportunity presented itself night before last. About dusk a Rebel officer came down to our picket line in front of General Potter's Division to exchange papers. He was immediately arrested and taken before General Potter, on the charge of being a spy, as he had a private's coat on over his uniform.

He turned out to be Captain Roger A. Pryor, formerly a General in the Rebel service, but subsequently reduced in rank by Beauregard. At the time of his capture he was a Captain of an independent company of scouts. General Potter, by whom he was examined, is a first cousin to Potter, of Wisconsin, whom Pryor, in former days, challenged to a duel.

Captain Pryor came up on the mail-boat this morning, and appears again in Washington, but under somewhat different auspices than formerly. On his way up the avenue, this morning, he evinced a great deal of nonchalance with the United States officers on each side of him.

He sauntered along smoking his cigar and bowing familiarly to old acquaintances whom he met on his way to the Old Capitol. He was dressed in a good suit of Confederate grey, and his long hair and well-developed moustache gave him quite a *distingue* appearance.

A REBEL "HIGH PRIVATE" CAPTURED.

Ex-Brigadier-General Roger A. Pryor "Taken In" on Picket by our Troops.

WASHINGTON, November 29.—The Rebel ex-General Roger A. Pryor, now a private soldier in the Confederate army, was captured on Friday last by the 5th Corps' pickets of the Army of the Potomac, while attempting to exchange papers with our pickets, as a retaliatory act for the recent capture of Captain Burbridge by the Rebel pickets under similar circumstances.

He says that General Lee had issued an order for the return of Captain Burbridge on Saturday, and he will probably be returned as soon as Burbridge is sent back. Since his capture, Captain Burbridge has been dismissed the army for disobeying the order forbidding the exchange of papers or holding intercourse with the enemy under any pretext whatever.

Pryor has been brought to Washington and committed to the Old Capitol Prison.

Democratic Nomination.

BOSTON, November 29.—The Democrats of this city have nominated Thomas C. Amory for Mayor.

THE STATE ELECTION RETURNS.

HARRISBURG, November 29.—By a provision of the law controlling the election of Presidential electors, it is made the duty of the Governor to ascertain the votes of each elector, and then declare the persons thus elected by proclamation, and cause a duplicate to be delivered to each person chosen on or before the last Wednesday of November next after such election.

It now appears that up to noon to-day fifteen counties have failed to report their vote for electors. This failure is accounted for on the ground of the time having been extended by the law granting the elective franchise to the soldiers. Lacking these fifteen counties the returns are of course incomplete, and no notice can issue to-morrow to the electors thus chosen.

The contingency growing out of this state of affairs will require the attention of the Legislature, and no doubt secure the passage of a law preventing the recurrence of a similar state of affairs. It is evident that the law on the subject is more directory than obligatory, and that any action which the Governor may take in the premises looking merely to the execution of justice, will be endorsed by all right-minded men.

General W. W. Irwin, President of the Board of Military Claims, requests that all persons holding warrants of the State Treasury for military claims, should forward them to Hon. Isaac Slenker, Auditor-General, for release and payment. The Board is now in session.

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

Special Despatches to Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, November 29.

An Unfounded Statement.

The statement that President Lincoln has contemplated appointing Hon. Caleb Cushing as Attorney-General, is wholly incorrect. There is not the slightest evidence that Mr. Cushing supports the Administration.

Confiscated Lands.

A large sale of confiscated lands will take place in South Carolina on 1st February next.

Marine Intelligence.

NEW YORK, November 29.—The schooner *Rose*, from East Machias, arrived to-day from Montego bay, and reports that she was overhauled and her papers examined by a British gunboat.

Arrived, steamers *Liberty*, from Havana on the 23d, and *Carolina*, from Beaufort on the 24th inst.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 28.—Thanksgiving day was generally observed here.

A fine rain is falling throughout the State.

Arrived, ships *Nassau* and *Pocahontas*, from New York.

General Couch Ordered to Report to General Thomas

BOSTON, November 28.—Major-General Couch has been transferred from the Department of the Susquehanna, and ordered to report to Major-General Thomas. He had left Taunton to-day for Tennessee.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, November 29.—Flour has advanced 5@10c. for State. Sales of 11,000 bbls. at $9 60@12 25 for State; $11 15@12 25 for round-hoop; and $10 80@12 25 for southern. Wheat has advanced 1@2c.; sales unimportant. Corn advanced 1c., with small sales. Oats advanced 1c. Beef firm. Pork firm; sales of 2000 bbls. at $36@37 for mess. Lard firm. Whisky steady, at $1 02@1 05.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

STATE OF THERMOMETER TO-DAY.—SIX A. M. 43½. Noon, 58½. One P. M. 61. Wind, West.

ANOTHER REGIMENT TO BE ORGANIZED.—Advantage is about to be taken of the recruiting spirit, which is now more active than it has been for a long time back, and an endeavor will be made to recruit a full regiment in this city, to be known as the Second Fire Zouave Regiment. The necessary authority has been received from the War Department; the term of service to be one year. About 200 men have already been secured. The regiment will be under the command of Colonel John G. Smith, late captain in the 106th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and Lieutenant-Colonel, Henry DeHaine, both old veterans. A meeting of the officers of the regiment will be held this afternoon, when arrangements will be made to at once commence recruiting. The old regiment of the Fire Zouaves organized in this city was composed of members of the Fire Department, and it is proposed to have this regiment formed of the same effective material. The spirit of recruiting is now rife, and it is thought the regiment will be filled in three weeks. It is more than probable that the Fire Department, which is never lacking in patriotism, will take some action in the matter, and thus aid in speedily organizing a regiment on the same footing as the old regiment of Fire Zouaves, whose heroic deeds form one of the brightest pages of history.

THE DRAFT.—There may or may not be another draft. If recruiting continue as brisk as it has been for the past month or two, the ranks can be kept filled by volunteering. We have no doubt a sufficient number of men are in the field to end the war, but this number must not be decreased. Volunteers must be ready to take the place of those who may die or be disabled. As soon as volunteering ceases, and the supply of men falls short of the demand, then a draft will be made. Having this fact in view, the Provost Marshals have issued a notice relative to the correction of the enrolment lists. Parties properly interested will at all times have an opportunity to appear before the Board and have their names stricken from the list, if any are improperly enrolled. This is a matter in which every man subject to military duty is interested, as every name stricken from the list reduces the quota of the sub-district to which the party may belong.

"BOHEMIANS OF LONDON."—The indefatigable publishing house of T. B. Peterson & Brothers has given to the world a most excellent work under the title of the "Bohemians of London." The work is from the same able pen as "The Stranger in Parliament," and comes to us recommended by Dr. Shelton Mackenzie. The work is written in a satirical vein, and intended to exhibit the scenes "within the ring" of London social, literary, and political life. It is divided in a series of most cutting, ably written, and amusing reviews of various professions, and reveals the weak side of human nature, at least in its conventional surroundings. It is written with a purity of style and a lightness of narration which will make it an acceptable visitor to every household. It possesses deep interest, and the depth of plot is not decreased by the knowledge that every word of the production has a foundation in fact. It will have great popularity, and will be read by the literati as well as by our general public with equal interest.

PROMOTION.—We are glad to announce the promotion of Colonel M. S. Littlefield to Brigadier-General. Colonel Littlefield has been for a long time acting in that capacity, and rendered efficient service to the army in his connection with the Bureau for recruiting colored troops in the South. It is seldom we have the privilege of announcing the selection of an officer in our gallant army which bears with it equal testimony as to self-sacrifice and sterling patriotism. Aside from Colonel Littlefield's personal bravery and unflinching heroism in all the conflicts in the campaign in the Southwest, he has added to his worth to the country by the cheerfulness with which, at the first breaking out of the Rebellion he abandoned a valuable and lucrative practice as an attorney, and separated himself from all those domestic and social pleasures which can only be estimated by men of such moral and intellectual culture as his.

THE NASBY PAPERS. By Petroleum V. Nasby, "Pastor in ed Church in Charg."—We have received a copy of this humorous compilation of newspaper articles, written in truly comical style, upon current topics, by a distinguished Western editor. Messrs. Ashmead & Evans, No. 721 Chesnut street, have the pamphlet for sale.

ACCIDENT.—This morning, about nine o'clock, a colored man named Joseph Fox was run over by one of the Thirteenth Street Passenger Railway cars, and had his leg broken. He was taken to the Hospital.

THE ALMSHOUSE.—The population of the Blockley Almshouse at the present time is 2655, an increase of 118 over the same period last year. Total males in the house, 1150; females, 1478.

MILITARY HOSPITALS.—The number of soldiers in the United States Military Hospitals in this department is 14,079, of whom 3142 were admitted last week.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The Tenth Anniversary of this Association was celebrated last night in Concert Hall. Long before the hour for commencing the exercises the vast hall was filled to its utmost capacity, and large numbers had to go away unable to gain admittance. The exercises throughout were deeply interesting. P. B. Simons, Esq., President, on taking the Chair, introduced the Rev. Mr. Robbins, who conducted the devotional exercises.

The report of the Rev. W. B. Callis, Corresponding Secretary, was read, and exhibits the receipt of $19,000, and expenditure of $2033-07, leaving a balance due the treasury, $120 23.

The Association has a commission to labor in the United States military hospitals. They have registered 27,000 names of soldiers for whose spiritual and temporal welfare they cared at the beginning. They have now 53,000 soldiers registered, towards whom their good offices are extended.

During the year 111 members have been added to the number. The library, which contains 3300 volumes, is being classified, and 1000 volumes are to be added to it. Addresses were delivered by Rev. George Dana Boardman, George H. Stuart, Esq., Edward H. Eunice, and Rev. Doctor Goddard.

The music, which was very fine, was furnished by the Musical Union of the Association, under the direction of Mr. H. M. Karcher. Miss E. F. Cuffin sang with exquisite taste and feeling the beautiful solo in the anthem "Jehovah." At the close of the exercises, the "Star Spangled Banner" was sung by Miss Cuffin in fine style, the vast audience rising and joining in the chorus.

THE COMING SKATING SEASON.—This winter we will have an additional skating park, located upon a large and extensive scale, on the south-west bank of the Schuylkill river, immediately at the foot of the Gray's Ferry Bridge. The arrangements to be found there are of the most varied and comfortable kind. Receiving and retiring rooms for ladies, a gentleman's saloon, a fine restaurant, skate and cloak-rooms, with all the modern improvements. The building containing them fronts immediately upon the lake, with a wide and extensive promenade and corridor, giving the whole a very beautiful appearance. The lake will be double, and extending nearly a mile in length on the Schuylkill by a quarter of a mile in width, running back to the high ground on the southwest, which protects it from the winds blowing from north and west.

Beautiful islands are scattered through the lake, and resting places for the tired skater will be found at all points. It is supposed that ten thousand skaters can be accommodated on the first pond, and this will be held exclusively for their accommodation, while the second, equally as large, will be open to all who are fond of sliding, curling, sleighing, or any other kind of exercise on the ice. The two will be connected together by a light bridge thrown across the ravine now dividing them, and the average depth of water will be less than three feet. This park is not simply to be kept open in the winter, for the sports and exercises of the cold season, but in the spring, summer, and fall it will be a place for boating, rowing, sailing, fishing, and pic-nic parties, for there is ample space for all these.

HOW TO SMOKE—Of the thousands of men in this city who smoke tobacco, there are but few who are acquainted with the secret of smoking. The method makes all the difference in the world so far as the pleasure and the effect upon the constitution are concerned. Those who use the clean, long pipes of clay feel only the effect of the gaseous bodies and the free carbon. Wooden pipes and pipes with glass stems are injurious. Cigars should never be smoked to the end; otherwise they are more injurious than all. They should be cast aside as soon as one-half is smoked, and always smoked from a porous or absorbent tube. Pipes are much less hurtful than cigars. The best pipe is a long clay pipe; next to this the meerschaum is the most wholesome. The perfection of a pipe will be found in a meerschaum bowl, an amber mouth-piece and a clay stem. All attempts at pipes to condense the oil have thus far failed. Every smoker should be careful of the manner in which he smokes. A short, foul pipe is very unhealthful.

The fashion of the meerschaum has largely prevailed in this country of late years. The material is now imported in blocks, and manufactured here into various forms, some very handsome and costly. The prices range as high as thirty-five dollars. The proprietor of a good meerschaum thinks as much of it almost as of himself. If it is well colored, which is the result of absorbing the oil of the tobacco, it not only becomes beautiful in his eyes, but the smoke is said to be sweeter to his taste.

The cigar dealers assert that, notwithstanding the heavy tax on tobacco manufactures, the demand has in no way fallen off, but the contrary.

ABOUT OYSTERS.—About a million bushels of oysters are yearly imported from Chesapeake Bay. Of these, about 600,000 are brought in the spring and "planted," while 40,000 are imported in the fall and winter, and consumed immediately, some of the largest dealers using as many as 50,000 bushels yearly. Those oysters planted in the spring and taken up in the succeeding fall do not increase in numbers, but almost double in size. The growth varies somewhat in different seasons, but usually the same oysters that measure a bushel in the spring will measure about two in the fall. They do not increase in numbers unless permited to lie until the second summer.

Although the usual milkiness attending propagation, and which renders them unfit for food during the warm months, is observed the first season, yet the spawn does not assume any perceptible shape until the second, when little specks of oysters are found clinging to the shells of the old ones, or to stones, sticks, and whatever rough objects come in contact with them. The imported oysters are subject to many dangers in transportation. The pitching of the vessel in a rough sea affects them, and if the hatches are left open in a dense fog, and it pervades the hold containing them, they are killed by it. A thunder storm is also fatal to them, the concussion jarring them in the same manner as does the plunging of the vessel. Under favorable circumstances they will live in good condition on shipboard from four to six weeks.

AN INGENIOUS CONTRIVANCE.—A new and beautiful method of lighting gas without the use of a match has been introduced in this city. It is a neat and elegant fixture, consisting of a brass cup lined with silk, a loose-fitting india-rubber stopper, and an insulated copper wire coil, with a platinum point directly over the burner. Within the stopper is placed a small piece of tin foil to hold or store for use the electricity generated by the friction of the india-rubber stopper upon the silk lining of the cup. While the cup is closed there is a complete electric current maintained, but when the gas is to be lighted the cup is lifted, the electrical current is broken, and the electricity passes down the coil of wire to the burner. At the same moment the gas is turned on, and instantly lighted. The ingenious and useful article we have described is for sale by Cornelius & Baker, Chesnut street, above Seventh.

MORE OF THE NAVY YARD PLUNDER RECOVERED.—The United States officers are still engaged in recovering the property of the Government stolen from the Philadelphia Navy Yard by persons in the employ of the Government. Yesterday 70 barrels of rosin and about four tons of copper were recovered, part of it in this city and a portion in New York. No further arrests were made this morning. There is still a large amount of property yet to be found, and the officers have strong hopes of getting nearly all that was stolen.

SHARP GAME.—This morning a man named William Taylor was before Alderman Welding charged with being implicated in the larceny of a coat. It seems that Taylor and another man went into a clothing store at No. 158 N. Second street. A boy was in attendance, and during his temporary absence one of the party cleared out, taking with him a valuable coat. Taylor did not succeed in getting off, and was arrested and held upon the charge of being implicated.

STABBING AFFAIR.—Two men, named John Jeffries and Samuel Thompson, while under the influence of liquor, got into a difficulty last night, at Seventeenth and Lombard streets. Jeffries drew a knife and stabbed Thompson in three places, the arm, side and back. The wounded man was conveyed to his home, and Jeffries was arrested. This morning he had a hearing before Alderman Patchel, and was held for a further hearing to await the result of the injuries inflicted

ABSCONDED FROM THEIR HOMES.—Two young girls, named Eliza Brice and Ellen Cox, were before Alderman Welding this morning, charged with absconding from their homes. The father of one and the mother of the other were present, and testified that their children, although only seventeen years of age, had refused to live at home, but had taken boarding at a house of ill fame. They were committed to prison.

RELIEF TO FAMILIES OF VOLUNTEERS.—During the past two weeks the sum of $22,760 was paid out for the benefit of families of volunteers.

MEETING OF COLORED PEOPLE.—The colored people of this and other States have long felt the want of an organization having for its object a legitimate channel through which they could speak as representing the whole of the colored population. In October last a convention of the colored people was held in Syracuse, New York, where some twenty-two States were represented. This convention formed itself into a "National League," and Mr. GEO. H. LANGSTON, of Cleveland, Ohio, was chosen President. Last evening the "State League," with Mr. J. C. CRAIG as President, met in the Bethel Church, on Sixth above Lombard, to receive the President of the "National League" Mr. LANGSTON.

Rev. WM. MOORE presided, and addresses were made by Mr. LANGSTON, LEWIS H. PUTNAM, of New York, Mr. GLOUCESTER, of Brooklyn, New York, and others.

THE MARKET STREET ROBBERY.—Yesterday afternoon another hearing was had in the case of the two men suspicioned as having been concerned in the robbery of the clothing store, No. 526 Market street. The fact of the robbery and the cause of the arrest of the two men have already been published in THE INQUIRER. SUTTERFIELD, the young man who had been employed in the store, and who left the city on the day following the robbery, and who assisted in New York, has not yet been brought to this city. His presence is looked for about Wednesday, when another hearing in the case will take place.

THE ORGANIZATION OF THE NEW COUNCILS.—The subject of the organization of the new City Councils is being actively canvassed, and the nominating caucus of the Republican party, which has about two-thirds of the members of each branch, will meet in a few days. In Select Council there is no opposition to the re-election of JAMES LYND, Esq., as President, and BENJAMIN H. HAINES, Esq., as Clerk. The Democrats will vote for SAMUEL G. KING or FREDERICK C. BAUGHLY. In Common Council the contest for the Republican candidacy for the Presidency is between Mr. ISAAC SULGER and Mr. ALEXANDER J. HARPER.

MUNCHAUSENISM VERSUS QUACKERY.—The new agent for the Wheeler-ess & Wilson-ess Company, in his manic efforts to increase the sale of his "one horse machines," and turn the tide of public favor for the fascinating Florence, actually credits one of his fixed no puffs to a notorious Rebel paper that has labored more zealously to misrepresent the loyal States than all the Copperheads composing the infamous Chicago Convention.

In another one of these (getten-up to order) puffs this sagacious agent emulates a quack doctor, and declares that "The most eminent physicians recommend his Sewing Machines," though he fails to give the number prescribed for a dose, or mention the specific diseases for which they are recommended. Doubtless he wishes the public to infer that his new patent medicine is "A sovereign remedy" for a complete category of the various diseases that flesh is heir to; certainly very unpardonable omissions in any candidate for Esculapian honors.

The poor invalid must be his own judge in these points, and if his ailment consists of a lack of iron in the system, it is for him to decide whether he had better swallow one or more machines. However, it is reasonable to suppose that any person able to swallow his extravagant puffs could digest with ease any number of his machines. We suggest, by the by, that our distinguished friend of the W. & W. in his exuberance of good feelings towards the denizens of the Quaker City, "try on" another "editorial" in which he name the current price of old iron, and give the precise number of pounds (avoirdupois) his machines weighs, so that his patrons may calculate with some degree of certainty *what the thing is worth.*

As we might say on account of the introduction of the "Florence," we will sell the Wheeler-ess & Wilson-ess Machines at reduced prices with Glass Cloth Presser, Improved Loop-Check, New Style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, Braider, etc., all thrown in. In the meantime the "young heroes" of Philadelphia ought to acknowledge their obligations to this magnanimous agent and tender him a vote of thanks for his advice and information of *what to get and where to get it.* The young girls of our city need not depend on their mammas or friends any longer for information as to the articles or the style and finish of all the "little things" appertaining to a bride's *trousseau.* Young ladies contemplating matrimony will please attend to this matter at once, and visit the "establishment that Philadelphia has long felt the want of."

But to the point: the loyal people of Pennsylvania will not permit themselves to be misled or influenced by any perversion of facts emanating from a Rebel source, but will wisely conclude that *comparison* is the only true test of the relative merits of the different Sewing Machines offered for sale, and will make their decisions accordingly, notwithstanding the *childish* efforts of the "new agent" to induce the public to believe the falsehood that all the newspapers published in the city have a "Wheeler-ess & Whittle-ess Machine, which they would not sell for ten times its cost."

This text the "Florence," sold at No. 630 Chesnut street, especially invites, and whenever such comparison is made the preference always goes in its favor on account of *real merit*, and the many advantages it possesses over all others for family use, and the agent, with full knowledge that iron is a necessary element in the blood, does not recommend an invalid to swallow the Florence to supply any deficiency of that article in the system, but simply recommends it as a friend and companion in the sewing (not sick) room.

GEORGE STECK & CO.'S PIANOS AND MASON & HAMLIN'S ORGANS.

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Evening Telegraph

A DAILY AFTERNOON NEWSPAPER.

OFFICE No. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price Three Cents Per Copy, or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the City at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. A liberal arrangement made for extended insertions.

To Advertisers.

Owing to the great increase in the Circulation of The Evening Telegraph, compelling us to go to press at an early hour, we respectfully request that advertisements may be handed in as soon as 10 o'clock, if possible, to secure them an insertion in all of our editions.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1864.

THE NEW VOLUNTEER ARMY CORPS.

An order has just been issued from the War Department for the raising and organizing of a new Volunteer Army Corps. It provides that the Corps shall consist of not less than twenty thousand infantry, enlisted for not less than one year, designated as the First Corps. The organization is to be in the District of Columbia, commencing on the 1st of December, 1864, and continuing until the 1st of January, 1865. Attention is due to the fact that the privates will consist only of able-bodied men who have served honorably for not less than two years, and who are therefore not subject to draft. By this provision a most magnificently effective corps will be raised, consisting not of raw recruits, who, whatever may be their personal valor and ambition, do not possess the infinite advantage of having these disciplined by experience, but of veterans, who through the ordeal of many an engagement have learned how fields are lost as well as won. The officers, also, are to be commissioned from such as have honorably served for not less than two years. This provision will twine into the service many an officer whose light has hitherto been hid. Well-disciplined and experienced troops will be commanded by well-disciplined and experienced officers. Both troops and commanders will act harmoniously together, for they will have been educated in one common and sternly-teaching school of war. By these two provisions, then, we shall have in the First Corps an organization which will embody the absolutely best results of military discipline, and illustrate them in perfection. Wherever the First Corps is, wherever its influence extends, we may expect a remedy for those failures which, amid all our successes, marked the commencement of the war. If everything else were wanting to convince us of this, conviction would be found in the fact that this same Volunteer Corps is to be commanded by Major-General Winfield S. Hancock.

Another special feature in the new order is, that recruits will be credited to the district in which they or their families are domiciled, and will be paid a special bounty of three hundred dollars from the substitute fund upon being mustered into service, or two hundred dollars more than one years' men have been entitled to. The city, county, ward, and, in those cases where they are given, State bounties, will thus amount at the least to six hundred dollars. These advantages, all included within the service of one year, will not fail to be appreciated by every veteran to whom they appeal.

Still another inspiring provision in this order is the regulation by which every recruit who preserves his arms to the end of his term may retain them as his own upon being honorably discharged from the service. Perhaps this is the only thing wanted to add the spiciest relish to the soldier's life. It is a provision which is peculiar to the French, and which "tells" immensely upon every recruit. The soldier's arms are the tools of his profession. They are the instruments wherewith he proves how much valor, how much coolness, how much experience, how much dexterity, how much ambition he has in him. Let his arms be preserved, and he will not need, when the war is over, to shoulder his *crutch* to show how fields were won. He can shoulder those arms instead.

Then, too, it is well to remember that this Volunteer First Corps is to be a national organization. It will represent the Union, and not individual States. It is well that this is so. The Corps will be composed of the finest veterans that can be collected, commanded by the finest officers. Without disparagement to any Union soldier who, in the present struggle, has learned what gigantic warfare means, it may be considered that this Corps will naturally embody much that is lost in our whole military organization. In it we shall look for the exercise of great prowess, which shall result in unprecedented success.

REBEL DIABOLISM.

The further investigation penetrates into the mysterious plot to burn the city of New York, the more revolting and startling are the developments. No doubt longer remains but that it was a deliberate and well-matured plan to destroy the entire city, if possible, and that it was originated by the Rebels in Canada, with the connivance of Jeff. Davis and the Richmond Government. The police of New York have already ascertained this to a certainty. Several Rebel officers are known to have left Canada just before the Presidential election, bound for New York, and their friends across the line whispered it about that they intended to burn the Empire City on election day. But the presence of General Butler and his veterans prevented any riot, and the conspirators waited for a better and more appropriate hour. New York was warned of this beforehand; for on the 2d day of this month Secretary Seward wrote to the Mayor of Buffalo, informing him that he was in receipt of information from the British provinces which warranted him in the belief that there was "a conspiracy on foot to set fire to the principal cities of the Northern States on the day of the Presidential election."

The opposition press made light of the matter, and called it an electioneering dodge; while thousands of Union men thought the thing impossible, giving to the Rebels more credit for humanity than they are ever likely to obtain again in the eyes of the world. After this specimen of Rebel diabolism, it will not be difficult for the North to understand the spirit which pervades the Rebellion. Hitherto our people have exercised an amount of charity towards the South which has never been appreciated. We have felt that the citizens of the seceded States were a part of ourselves, and although they were rebellious, and deserving the terrible punishment inflicted upon them by the war which they began, still we were inclined to leniency, called them "our misguided brethren," and were ready to forgive whenever they expressed a willingness to return to their allegiance. Not all the brutal massacres of the negro troops in Florida, South Carolina, and at Fort Pillow—nor the inhuman murder by guerillas and uniformed soldiers of our own brave men who fell into their hands and were hung, or shot or bayoneted, were sufficient to bring the North to a sense of the vindictive and malevolent feeling which the South entertains to our people.

But the revelations of this attempt to destroy by fire the greatest city on the Western Continent will awaken our people to the danger of nourishing in their bosoms these professing Union men from the South, who, like the viper when warmed into life, will turn and strike their benefactors to the heart.

It is horrible to think of the loss of life which must have ensued had the infernal scheme proved successful. The hotels were crowded to overflowing with guests; Barnum's Museum was packed with men, women and children; and the flames from these huge edifices would have reached the narrow streets and alleys in their rear, where those immense tenement houses, characteristic of New York, are situated. These extensive buildings, some of them six stories high, contain oftentimes hundreds of persons of all sexes, ages and color, and it would have been an impossibility to save from the flames all their inmates. The contemplation of such a scene as probable is enough to freeze the blood; yet these Rebel emissaries could coolly lay their trains, ignite them, and retire to wait and witness the result. Surely such creatures are not men—*they may be in form*, but they are devils at heart, and betray their kinship to the first great Rebel, who was hurled from heaven and sent to perdition for his folly and madness.

We congratulate New York on her Providential escape, and trust that her authorities will take care of the prowling incendiaries, who may yet make another desperate effort to carry out their nefarious and heartless designs. Meanwhile Philadelphia must be on her guard. Foiled at one point, the villains may turn up at another, and Jeff. Davis owes no good will to the Quaker City. He is aware of the vast number of her sons who have gone forth to aid in crushing the Rebellion. He hates her patriotism, and would glory in seeing her sacred Hall of Independence, and her churches, her libraries, her public institutions, and her pleasant homes laid in ashes. Let us all be on the watch, and note every suspicious stranger within our city limits.

SOME HINTS ON THE OIL TRADE.

Much that is written and published about the oil business is fitted, if not deliberately designed, to mislead the public. Most of the writers who presume to speak very knowingly on the subject probably never saw an oil well or a tract of oil territory, while their statements, for the most part, are got at second-hand, and often have no better foundation than the imagination of some person or persons who are to be benefited by them in the sale at an extravagant price of a piece of comparatively worthless land.

The oil business, however, is a sober reality, very different in all respects from those "bubbles" which, at various times and in various countries, have created a temporary excitement and then disappeared "like the baseless fabric of a vision," but leaving a vast wreck behind in the ruined fortunes of thousands of credulous and infatuated individuals. A correspondent of the London *Railway News*, who has made a tour of the Pennsylvania oil regions, writes to that paper as follows:—

"I do not understand science any more than the scientific men themselves. But facts are facts, and there is no getting over them, and this oil question is one of the hardest and solidest that the world has had to deal with for some time past. Only fancy something like seventy thousand square miles of American territory out of which the oil starts as naturally as water does in other countries. Well, I am not very handy in figures, but it strikes me that this is somewhat about the whole area of England, Scotland, and Wales, and that your Wallsend, South Wales, and Yorkshire coal fields could be stowed away in a very small corner of the bituminous oil producing region of the States. Talk of the great republic being overwhelmed with a few millions of Mr. Chase's paper progeny! Bah! as Mr. Disraeli said of your national debt, it is but a flea-bite. Twenty years' supply of the petroleum would pay all our debts off and leave a handsome balance in the State coffers."

When it is said that the oil business is overdone, it is not meant that there is an excess of oil produced. The demand is far ahead of the supply, and the price of the article is maintained at a high figure. The Oil City *Register*, in its latest report upon the subject, quotes oil at the wells at eleven dollars per barrel, and adds:—

"We estimate that the increase in the home consumption of the petroleum during the past season, combined with the excess of the foreign exports of 1864 over 1863, amount to fully one-third in favor of the past season. There has been no corresponding increase in the production as we can see. So, if our reasoning is correct, there is a great deficiency in the supply as compared with the demand, and this may account in a measure for the present scarcity and the high prices."

But there is one respect in which the oil movement is being "run into the ground." There is too much purely speculative operation going on. Parties are dealing rather in oil lands and oil stocks than in oil itself. Many of the companies that are formed have no intention to develop their property, but only to realize an enormous advance on the sum they paid for it, and then leave the purchasers to make out of it what they please. It is also notorious that many of the organizations whose stock is on the market, and who have even declared monthly dividends, are not working their lands with proper energy and economy, and consequently the stock declines in value and the dividends cease. A few men get suddenly rich, slip quietly out of the concern to go into something fresh, while a majority of the shareholders find themselves "stuck" with a large amount of stock that has sunk very much below what it originally cost them.

Another grave mistake has been made in the organizing of oil companies. The capital and number of shares have been too large, while the par value of the stock has been disproportionately low, and then considerably discounted in favor of original subscribers. All this is unwise, if not positively dishonest. A few companies recently formed, or now forming, are proceeding on a sounder basis. They have but a small number of shares in proportion to their capital, increase the par value relatively, and dispose of no stock to any persons below that price. The "Blue Creek Oil Company of Pennsylvania," and the "Farr and Scott Farm Oil Company," both new corporations, are founded and to be conducted on the principle named.

But, after all said and done, the only true and sure ground of profit in the oil trade is production. No matter what amount of territory a corporation may own, or what may be its character, or how large the capital, the number of shares and the price of the stock, it may be laid down as an axiom that the real source of success and emolument at last lies in the oil itself, and that must be brought out of the bowels of the earth by boring. There are companies now whose stock is far below its actual value, only because the right efforts have not been made to develop their lands. This sort of mismanagement on the part of directors and their agents is discreditable to themselves and most unjust to those who have bought their stock under assurances that the interests of the concern would be faithfully and vigorously promoted. In short, the companies which are engaged, industriously and economically, in the development of their property, are the most prosperous and reliable; and our advice to every one is to consider all others as purely speculative and totally unreliable.

ARE WE READY FOR A DRAFT?

The signs on the horizon indicate the necessity of measures for reinforcing our armies. The crust of the Rebellion is, to all appearance as firm as ever, no matter what angry floods of lava surge through its heart. These may burst forth in an hour, and the flimsy Confederacy be at an end. But, on the other hand, it may still require hard blows to crumble its strength, and these we must be ready to give.

The Government is already moving in such direction as will bring men into the field. It is not unlikely that a draft may be ordered, perhaps for a limited term. We therefore desire to call the attention of the citizens of Philadelphia to the fact that there should be prompt and effective action immediately taken to raise men to anticipate our quota of such draft.

Now there is nothing whatever being done. The Bounty Commission has virtually washed its hands of the whole business. Notwithstanding the appropriations made by Councils, not a dollar is being expended. The constant supply of volunteers who might be obtained here find their way to other cities, where they are eagerly welcomed and cheerfully paid their bounties.

The Bounty Commissioners, who are gentlemen of integrity and character, refuse to continue the disbursement of money from the City Treasury to sharpers and bounty-jumpers, whose faces become familiar to them, with such impunity is their nefarious trade carried on.

The mischief seems to arise from the loose system of restraining recruits and conveying them to the front. Where the responsibility rests we do not know, but certainly somebody is to blame. It is almost as important to the Government that a steady stream of soldiers should be furnished, as it is that our community should be relieved from a compulsory and unwilling conscription.

The Evening Telegraph has done its duty. We are not alarmists. We have called public attention to the fact that New York, Boston, and other cities are preparing by a liberal and comprehensive system to avoid a draft. They are doing this at our expense. Let the public move in the matter instantly, before our city is drained of that proportion of its fighting population who will meet danger at the cannon's mouth, provided that a reasonable provision be made for their families in the shape of civic bounties.

DOINGS OF THE DRAMA.

Arch Street Theatre.—Mr. Clarke, a favorite everywhere, is especially a favorite in Philadelphia, where his fame first arose. But Mr. Clarke's popularity is not a local one; he has unmistakable genius, which finds a home everywhere. Last evening, to an enormous house, Mr. Clarke appeared as "Waddilove." The awkward, mischievous school-boy is one of Mr. Clarke's great portraitures in the humorous line, but it differs from the "Waddiloves" of all other actors by a total absence of that vulgarity usually considered a portion of the fun. Indeed, it is one of Mr. Clarke's great characteristics that he has never allowed himself to be *exaggerated* into vulgarity by the applause of the public. Last evening he gave us in all three pieces but one phase of his talent—its humor—playing three (as the bills have it) roaring farces.

But Mr. Clarke has the power of pathos which distinguishes him from all other great comic actors. His power of rapid facial expression is wonderful: the changes of his voice, and his by-play, all admirable, make Clarke a thorough artist. Mr. Marlowe's "M. Tourbillon" was a very bad performance, without one redeeming quality—hard, awkward, grotesque, and full of mistakes in regard to the French; we could not but recall with a sigh Barton Hill's performance of the part here. It is, too, one of Mr. Baker's great parts, but Mr. Marlowe appears to have seen neither of them, or he might have given us an imitation, if he is incapable of a good original conception.

Italian Opera.—The German opera, which has been so enthusiastically received, will be entirely thrown into the shade by a series of Italian operas of the most *distingue* and select kind—amateur Italian opera. Does not that speak well for the talent of Philadelphia and the accomplishments of our ladies and gentlemen? All this musical perfection we owe to Signor Perelli, who has organized these operas, having first trained the voices to the highest style of operatic music.

The Germania will furnish the orchestra. The *dramatis personæ* are indicated only by initials; nor would it be fair to fill up the spaces between the H—t of the prima donna's name, the D—i of the contralto, the W—n of the tenor, and the D—d of the baritone; but they must be revealed at the performance; and until then curiosity is on the *qui vive*. Only such persons as can come well recommended are entitled to subscriptions. For once money is not all powerful; so the performers are sure of a select audience. The first opera is *Maria di Rohan*, and will be given on December 6th, at Assembly Buildings, under Conductor Perelli.

"Pauvrette," with Miss Germon, Mr. Mordaunt, and Mr. Baker, is drawing crowds at the Chestnut.

Mr. Forrest is still playing *Coriolanus* to fine houses.

MARRIED.

QUEEN—NOYES.—At Washington City, November 24th, by the Rev. Father Hitzelberger, Captain COLLAR-BUS J. QUEEN, United States Army, to KATE, daughter of Thomas L. Noyes.

DIED

COPE.—On the 26th instant, JOHN COPE, in the 83d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 645 N. Eleventh street, on Wednesday, the 30th instant, at 2 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Laurel Hill Cemetery.

BREMER.—On the 27th instant, Mrs. LOTTIE L., wife of Edw. S. Dremer, in the 21st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 2223 Coral street, above York, on Wednesday afternoon, 30th instant, at 2 o'clock, to proceed to Monument Cemetery.

DAVIS.—On the 26th instant, WILLIAM STEVENSON DAVIS, in the 23d year of his age.

His male friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 2015 Walnut street, on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock.

DILLHORN.—On the 27th inst., of apoplexy, CYRUS DILLHORN, aged 57 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the late residence, No. 1307 S. Broad street, below Wharton, on Fourth day, 30th instant, at 11 o'clock.

KIRKPATRICK.—On the 19th instant, MARY LOUISA, wife of Rev. J. A. Kirkpatrick and daughter of James A. Wagner, Esq., of Lancaster county, Pa., aged 26 years, 10 months and 14 days.

McMULLIN.—On the 25th instant, JOSEPH McMULLIN, in the 67th year of his age.

Due notice of interment will be given.

McCALL.—On the 27th instant, Mrs. ELLENNOR W., wife of George W. Mccall and daughter of Marsha and the late George Barns, aged 37 years. She loved her children.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, S. E. corner of Fourth and Dickerson streets, on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, to proceed to Glenarer Church Cemetery.

RANK.—On the 26th instant, JOSEPH T. RANK, in the 63d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 29 N. Eighth street, on Thursday morning, December 1st, at 10 o'clock.

SHERRON.—On the 27th instant, at Longscoming, N. J., Mrs. SARAH SHERRON, aged 54 years, relict of the late Wm. Sherron.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, Abner W. Sherron, Esq., N. J., on Wednesday morning, at 11 o'clock.

SHIRLEY.—On Sunday, the 27th instant, Mr. JOSEPH SHIRLEY.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1728 Wharton street, on Thursday morning, December 1. To proceed to St. James the Less.

WALRAVEN.

CURTAIN NOVELTIES IN RICH CURTAIN GOODS, WINDOW SHADES, AND FURNITURE COVERINGS, AT WALRAVEN, MASONIC HALL, No. 719 CHESNUT STREET.

No. 719 CHESNUT STREET.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

Jayne's Hair Tonic
CLEANSES THE SCALP FROM SCURF.
JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC
RESTORES ALL DANDRUFF FROM THE HAIR.
JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC
CURES ERUPTIVE DISEASES OF THE SCALP.
JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC
EXCITES THE SCALP TO HEALTHY ACTION.
JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC
PREVENTS THE HAIR FROM FALLING OFF.
JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC
PREVENTS PREMATURE GREYNESS.
JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC
PREVENTS THE FORMATION OF BALD SPOTS.
JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC
CAUSES THE GROWTH OF NEW HAIR.
JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC
RECLOTHES HEADS WITH NEW HAIR.
JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC
CLEANSES THE HAIR FROM ALL IMPURITIES.
JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC
WILL RENDER THE USE OF A WIG UNNECESSARY.
JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC
WILL REPRODUCE HAIR LOST IN SICKNESS.
JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC
KEEPS THE HAIR MOIST, AND THE ENDS FROM SPLITTING.
JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC
AS A BEAUTIFIER OF THE HAIR IS UNSURPASSED.
JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC
GIVES THE HAIR A RICH AND GLOSSY APPEARANCE.
JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC
WILL PROMOTE THE GROWTH OF WHISKERS.
JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC
WILL QUICKEN THE DEVELOPMENT OF MOUSTACHES.
JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC
AS A DRESSING FOR THE HAIR IS UNEXCELLED.
JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC
IS DELIGHTFULLY PERFUMED.
JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC
SHOULD BE ON THE TOILET TABLE OF EVERY LADY AND GENTLEMAN.
JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC
Will please the most fastidious, and its continued use will keep the hair and scalp in a clean and healthy condition. Prepared only by Dr. D. Jayne & Son, No. 242 Chestnut street.

Eye, Ear, Throat Diseases, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Nervous Affections treated with the utmost success by Dr. Von Moschzisker, with his newly constructed apparatus. An illustrated prospectus of the same, containing some valuable testimonials, may be had gratis, on application at his office, No. 1027 Walnut street.

French Blacking—
In small fancy barrels,
For sale by
DAVIS & RICHARDS,
Agents and Trade Streets.

Burglar Alarm Telegraph.—The Public are informed that I have succeeded in obtaining the agency of this valuable invention for this city and vicinity. It is operated by electricity, the same as all other telegraphs only the wires are not visible. Each window and door is an operator. It is introduced without defacing the house in the least. A burglar must telegraph to your room, he cannot avoid it. In six years' experience in New York it has never failed. If it is not effect to protect, beyond a doubt, the windows and doors of your house, it can be done. Call and see it.
JOHN MURPHEY,
No. 912 CHESNUT Street.

George Steck & Co.'s PIANOS AND MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.
Over 100 of each of these fine instruments have been sold by Mr. G., and the demand is constantly increasing.
For sale only by
J. E. GOULD,
Seventh and Chestnut streets.

PIANO FORTES. PIANO FORTES. PIANO FORTES. PIANO FORTES. PIANO FORTES.
CABINET ORGANS. CABINET ORGANS. CABINET ORGANS. CABINET ORGANS. CABINET ORGANS.

Coal at First Cost—Cost Price to 7 Stockholders $7½ per ton—Immediate Delivery—Coal of best Quality.—Shares, each entitling to one and a half tons, at first cost, every year for twenty years, and to such dividends of profit from the various coal, may now be obtained at $10 a share, half on subscribing, and half on January 1 next, of the MUTUAL BLUE MOUNTAIN FRANKLIN COAL COMPANY, Office No. 127 S. THIRD Street (opposite the Girard Bank). Stock Capital, $500,000, in 50,000 shares. Reserved working capital, 12,500 shares. Subscription of 4 shares, $200; of 10 shares, $500; of 20 shares, $1000; of 50 shares, $2500; of 100 shares, $5000; of 200 shares, $10,000.

Each share entitles the holder to receive, every year, and until full profits cease, 1½ tons of coal, and Dividend, every six months, of the profits from the sale of all mining coal.

Stockholders who do not want any coal may have their proportion of coal sold for the company for their benefit, the profits being paid over to them, independent of the regular cash dividends, to which they are also entitled.

The Company possess large and well-built Coal Works at Donaldson (near Tremont), with extensive Mining and Timber Rights, an excellent Double Breaker, Shops Works, Store Sheds, Blacksmith, Railroads, and all other machinery and apparatus, in full operation, capable of mining 50,000 tons, to be enlarged to 150,000 tons per year.

This coal is of the best quality, equal to any of the Pilot Heath and Primrose Veins, and is, with several others, shipped to Philadelphia, where it has been sold for years past for the cash in hand.

A branch of the Reading Railroad extends to the mines of the Company, over which the coal is daily sent to market.

Stockholders may order their Coal in any of the usual sizes, viz.:—Lump Coal, Broken, Egg, Stove, or Nut Coal, all at the present cost price of $7 per ton, delivered at their residences, within the limits of the Company's coal yard in the northern, eastern, and southern portions of the city.

The Company and all its mining works are clear of debt, free of all encumbrance, and in full working order.

For circulars and subscriptions apply at the Office, No. 127 S. THIRD Street, second floor, opposite Girard Bank.

Agent for Reading.—Mayer Hoyer,
Board of Directors.—William Reed, D. H. Wells, Robert T. King, H. Schmeltz.

WM. SCHMELTZ, President.
A. B. Sanders, Secretary. 11-25-13t

George Plowman, Carpenter and Builder, No. 232 Carter street, and No. 141 Dock Street. Machine Work and Scrollsawing promptly attended to. 11-22

PERSONAL.

To persons wanting to know.—Any information in regard to any person or persons, conscious of having committed a crime, can, conditionally, free of charge, by applying in person or by letter, to the Military and Naval Agency, No. 417 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, JOSEPH E. DEVITT & CO. 11

AMUSEMENTS.

Second and Last Week
Of the Great Play of
CORIOLANUS,
At the Academy of Music.
Chestnut Street, below Tenth.
Doors Open at Half Past 6. Curtain Rises at 7. 11-28

Theodore Tilton, Esq.
Theodore Tilton, Esq.

Academy of Music.
Lessee and Manager.....John S. Ford.
Acting Manager.....John B. Wright.
Treasurer.....Harry Wright.
Stage Manager.....John B. Wright.

Monday and Tuesday, November 28 and 29,
The Great Shakspearian Triumph
In which will be presented (for the fifteenth time) the magnificent revival of
Mr. Edwin Forrest,
In his grandly impressive personation of
CORIOLANUS,
With the
Truly Classic and Brilliant Accessories
By the
Leading Minds of our City,
Combining, as they will, a
Great Master-Piece of Art.
Caius Marcius.....Mr. Edwin Forrest
Afterward Coriolanus,
Supported by
Madame Ponisi,
Miss Alice Gray,
Mr. J. McCullough,
And
All the Artists of the Company.
This great play is presented in a style of unparalleled completeness in
New Scenery, Costumes, and Appointments.
Mr. Forrest appears
Every Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday Nights.
Seats Secured Six Days in Advance.
No Performance on Wednesday or Saturday Evenings.
The great Shakspearian Tragedy of King Lear is in preparation.
The Box Sheet, for the sale of reserved seats, now open between the hours of 9 and 4½ o'clock.
Admission, $1 and 25 cents.
Reserved Seats, 50 cents additional.
Philip Warren, Treasurer.

Mr. Ford desires to impress the public with the fact that his engagement will POSITIVELY END with the REPRESENTATION OF CORIOLANUS beyond a few evenings. The engagement of Mr. Forrest is limited positively to twenty-four nights, during which he will appear in ALL OF HIS SHAKSPEARIAN AND OTHER PERSONATIONS, and upon departure for Washington, where he appears at the close of his engagement here.

Under no circumstances, therefore, can Coriolanus be again produced in Winter Time (it is now withdrawn), when will be done after a very brief run. 11-28

New York "Independent."
New York "Independent."

New Chesnut Street Theatre.
Monday and Tuesday Evenings, November 28 and 29.
Last Week.
Of the highly successful career of Dion Boucicault's thrilling pictorial Romance, in five acts, of
Pauvrette, Pauvrette,
Pauvrette, Pauvrette,
Pauvrette, Pauvrette,
Pauvrette, Pauvrette,
Pauvrette, Pauvrette,
Or, Under the Snow;
Or, Under the Snow;
Or, Under the Snow,
With all its
Magnificent Scenery,
Novel Mechanical Effects,
Correct Costumes,
Original Music,
And the
Great Cast of Characters,
Including the popular names of Miss Effie Germon, Miss Caroline Chapman, Miss Lillie Vaughn, Mr. J. Mordaunt, Mr. Lewis Baker, Mr. J. T. Ward, and others.
Among the many beautiful and startling Tableaux that occur during the course of the Drama, the most prominent is
The Fall of the Avalanche,
The Fall of the Avalanche,
The Fall of the Avalanche,
Which is nightly received by
The most enthusiastic applause,
From audiences that
Crowd the Theatre in every part.
Pauvrette is a
Genuine success,
The press and the public
Alike bestowing the most lavish praise upon its production.
The performance will conclude, on the Evening commenced, with the very laughable Farce,
The Article Dodger.
In active preparation, the exciting Drama of
Jessie Brown; or, The Relief of Lucknow.
On Saturday Afternoons,
Fifteenth Grand Family Matinee,
Pauvrette will be Presented.

"The State of the Country."
"The State of the Country."

Walnut Street Theatre.
This Evening,
The young, beautiful favorite actress,
Lucille Western,
Will personate her double character of
Lady Isabel and Madame Vine,
In the moral, emotional play of
East Lynne;
East Lynne;
Or, The Elopement.
Or, The Elopement.
Due notice will be given of the appearance of
Mr. Wesners in a new play.
11-28-6t Cecille; Or, Love and Hate.

Concert Hall! Concert Hall!!
Concert Hall! Concert Hall!!
Mrs. John Drew's New Arch St. Theatre.
Home Again.
J. S. Clarke,
Home Again.
Who will appear in three glorious pieces and four characters.
Monday and Tuesday Evenings,
The Last Day.
Waddilove.....J. S. Clarke
To be followed by the Comedy of
Love in Livery.
To conclude with the roaring Farce of
Somebody's Coat.
Friday, Benefit of J. S. Clarke.
Box Office open from 10 to 3.

Tuesday Evening.
Tuesday Evening.

Assembly Buildings,
Wednesday, November 30, 1864,
At 8½ P. M.
Third Classical Matinee,
By the
Philadelphia Classical Quintette Club,
Messrs. Gaertner, Jarvis, Cross, Plagemann, and Schmitz.
Single Tickets.....50 Cents
Package of 25 tickets, good at all times.....$10
Package of 50 tickets, good at all times.....$16
For sale at the Music Store of J. E. Gould. 11-28-4t

Great Lecture of the Season.
Great Lecture of the Season.
Exhibition of Works of Art, for the Benefit of the Christian Commission,
At the Academy of Fine Arts.
An Exhibition of a Private Collection of Works of Art, in Paintings, Sculpture, Water Color, and other Drawings, Engravings, &c., is now open at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, No. 1025 Chestnut Street, from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M., for the benefit of the Christian Commission.
Admission 25 cents; Season Tickets 50 cents. 11-28-1-1

Theodore Tilton, Esq.
Theodore Tilton, Esq.

"The State of the Country."
Theodore Tilton, Esq.,
Of the
New York "Independent,"
Will deliver a Lecture on this subject, in
Concert Hall,
On Tuesday Evening, Nov. 29,
At 8 o'clock.
Tickets 50 cents. For sale at Marden's Bookstore, No. 600 Chestnut street. 11-21 5t

New York "Independent."
New York "Independent."

Army Balloon Ascensions,
This Afternoon and Evening,
And during all calm weather this week.
At Cor. of Fifteenth and Coates Sts.
The weather being fine, those wishing an ascension should be on hand early. The city lighted by gas presents a most sublime spectacle.
Admission, 25 cents. Children, 15 cents.
Ascensions from 6 to 8, succeeding to schools and the evening entertainments. 11-26

"The State of the Country."
"The State of the Country."

Christ Rejected.
This Admirable Picture, the greatest production of the painter Weist, is now on exhibition at the
Academy of Fine Arts,
No. 1025 Chestnut Street.
Together with the entire collection of the Institution.
Admittance, Twenty-five Cents. 11-12-2m*

Concert Hall! Concert Hall!!
Concert Hall! Concert Hall!!
Great National Circus,
Walnut Street, above Eighth,
Proprietor.....Mr. Charles Warner
Manager.....Mr. Dan Rice.
In addition to the great Troupe, the SHERWOOD FAMILY, Mr. SAM STICKNEY, Clowns, Gymnasts and Equestrians, Miss KING and Mr. TOM KING, will appear this week in grand and daring Acts of Equestrianism.
Monday, Mr. ROBINSON and Master H. MORRAY will display the Sports of Atlas, and Mrs. WARREN will introduce the famous dancing Horse Mazey, a splendid animal. The New Pantomime of the FOUR DOLLIES, have been engaged and will shortly appear.
Prices reduced to the usual Low Rates. 50 cents to any part of the house. Private Boxes, $5 and $6, according to size and locality. Seats can be secured in advance at the Box Office, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
MATINEES ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, commencing at 2½ o'clock. 11-28

WINDOW SHADES

No. 723 CHESNUT STREET. | NOTTINGHAM AND SWISS LACES, NEW STYLES.

WINDOW SHADES, NEW STYLES, AT THE MANUFACTURERS'. | No. 723 CHESNUT STREET. KELTY, CARRINGTON & CO.

No. 723 CHESNUT STREET. | PIANO COVERS. LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY AT LOW PRICES.

LACE CURTAINS

WANTS.

CARPENTERS WANTED.
Headquarters Department of Washington, Office of Chief Quartermaster, Nos. 503, 505, 507 Fourteenth Street, Near New York Avenue, Washington, September 27, 1864.
Wanted immediately, Fifty Good CARPENTERS, to go to Point Lookout, Maryland. Wages $70 a month, and a ration. Each workman will bring his own kit of tools. Transportation will be furnished by the Government for the workmen and their tools from this city to Point Lookout.
JOHN A. ELLISON,
Colonel and Chief Quartermaster,
Department of Washington.
11-1

FOR SALE.—A BARGAIN.—HANDsome and convenient three-story Brick Dwelling, with back buildings, No. —N. SEVENTH Street. Price, clear, $4500, half cash, balance on mortgage. Immediate possession.
C. C. FOLWELL & SON,
11-28 No. 32 N. FIFTH Street.

A LARGE NUMBER OF CITY AND County Properties for Rent or Exchange. Persons wishing to purchase Real Estate are invited to call at our office and get a copy of our Register, which they will receive without being interrogated and without charge.
C. C. FOLWELL & SON,
11-28 No. 32 N. FIFTH Street.

PETERSONS' PUBLICATIONS.

THE BOHEMIANS OF LONDON,
By EDWARD M. WHITTY,
(The "Stranger in Parliament.")
With a Preface by Dr. R. Shelton Mackenzie.
This book displays a remarkable knowledge of "Bohemian Life." Its scenes are full of power, and the incidents flow freely and naturally. (In Press.)
Price $1 50 in Paper, or $2 00 in Cloth.

OSWALD CRAY! OSWALD CRAY!
By MRS. HENRY WOOD.
Author of "Trevlyn Hold," "Lord Oakburn's Daughters," "The Mystery," &c. &c.
We will publish this book two months previous to its publication in England, having received the manuscript and proof-sheets direct from Mrs. Wood at an expense of over three thousand dollars. Price $1 50 in paper, or $2 00 in cloth.

LOVE AND DUTY.
By MRS. HUBBACK.
Author of "The Wife's Sister; Or, The Forbidden Marriage," "May and December, a Tale of Wedded Life," "The Three Marriages," &c. &c.
The characters are drawn by a hand which can realize flesh and blood characters with intense intensity, and the novel stands out much in the same way that "Jane Eyre," did. Price $1 50 in paper, or $2 00 in cloth.

ORDERS SOLICITED. ADDRESS,
T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,
Publishers of *Petersons' Detector*, $1 50 yearly.
No. 306 CHESNUT STREET,
11 PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Send for Catalogue and Canvassers' Circular.
For sale by all Booksellers.

Christmas Presents.
What would be a more acceptable Christmas present
For a General,
For a Colonel,
For a Captain,
For a Lieutenant,
For a Surgeon,
than a handsome Presentation Sword, Sash and Belt, such as can also be obtained, in the highest artistic finish, at George W. Simons & Bros., Manufacturing Jewellers, Sansom street Hall, No. 618 Sansom Street, Philadelphia. 11-29-12t

M'Rae and Cherry Run
Oil Company.
The Third Meeting of the McRae and Cherry Run Oil Company will be held on
Wednesday, November 30, at 12½ o'clock,
At the Rooms 25, 26, and 27, No. 274 S. THIRD Street, to perfect organization, and pay in subscriptions. 11-29-2t*

Henry Apple,
Gauger and Cooper,
No. 205 S. Water Street, below Walnut,
Philadelphia.
Imitation Brandy and Wine Casks, and all kinds of work made of old and new stuff, always on hand or made to order.
Coal packed in hogsheads for shipping. All kinds of trimmings punctually attended to. 11-29

Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company.
Special Notice.
Change of time of departure of Through Accommodation Lines, from Philadelphia, Walnut street wharf, for New York, 8 (11½ A. M. and 12½ P. M.
On and after Monday, November 28, 1864, the line now leaving at 12 M. will leave at 11½ A. M. Also the line now leaving at 1 P. M. will leave at 12½ P. M., from Walnut street wharf for New York, and intermediate stations.
11-28-3t Wm. H. Gatzmer, Agent.

Harper, Durney & Co.,
Bankers,
Stock and Exchange Brokers,
No. 35 S. Third Street, Philadelphia.
Stocks and Loans bought and sold on Commission. Uncurrent Bank Notes, Coin, &c., bought and sold. Special attention paid to the purchase and sale of Oil Stocks. Deposits received, and Interest allowed, as per agreement. 11-12 3m

Michael Jacobs,
Banker,
No. 40 S. Third Street.
Gold and Silver Bought.
Stocks and specie bought and sold on commission. 10-25 6m

Gold, Gold, Gold,
Silver and Bank Notes
Wanted.
De Haven & Brother,
No. 20 S. Third Street.

Coupons of 1881 Bonds,
Due January 1,
Bought at Market Rate of Gold,
At
Drexel & Co.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Tuesday Evening,
Tuesday Evening.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS HAVING claims against the UNION LEAGUE, or any of its Committees, will please present them to the undersigned before the 1st of December, 1864, at No. 1102 CHESTNUT Street.
JAMES L. CLAGHORN,
11-16-30t Treasurer.

Great Lecture of the Season.
Great Lecture of the Season.

ALL FRIENDS OF THE NINETIETH Regiment P. V., Colonel P. Lyle, will meet

Evening Telegraph

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1864.

SPIRIT OF THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Leading Editorials from the New York Papers This Morning.

CABINET CHANGES.

From the Times.

There seems to be a temporary lull in the newspaper speculation about changes in the Cabinet. Ten days ago it was announced, with the utmost positiveness, that Mr. Stanton was at once to give place to General Butler, Mr. Fessenden to R. J. Walker, and Mr. Seward to C. F. Adams. Not a single one of these changes had been proposed or even talked about by the President, or by any of the parties concerned; but this made not the slightest difference. The outside public knew all about it, and the new-papers told all about it—with just as much confidence and assurance as if it had all been true.

These three changes are probably the only three which are not in the least likely to occur. Mr. Stanton's health has been very seriously impaired by the gigantic labors of his department;—labors which probably no other man in the country could have performed without having been utterly crushed months ago. Possibly this fact may render it necessary for him to seek temporary or comparative repose; but nothing else, in our judgment, will vacate his department. His rare talent, his unrivalled executive ability, his familiarity with the enormous and complicated business of the War Department, and his single-hearted devotion to the Government and the country, have made him indispensable in that position, and neither the President nor the country would willingly consent to his leaving it.

Mr. Fessenden, though now to the Treasury Department, and, indeed, to executive business of any kind, has so much ability, and has so fully met the expectations of the public in his present position, that his retention of it is universally desired. His preference for a parliamentary field is well known; and if the Legislature of Maine should re-elect him to the Senate, he would probably gladly return to it. As a debater he has had few superiors, and has no equal in Congress, and it is quite natural that he should prefer a field already familiar to him, and where his high honors have been won.

But it is understood that Vice-President Hamlin is also a candidate for that position; and it is not at all unlikely that a recognition of his general claims and qualifications, as well as of the graceful and patriotic manner in which he accepted the adverse decision of the Baltimore Convention, may prompt the people of Maine to bestow it upon him. In this event we have no doubt Mr. Fessenden will continue to be the Secretary of the Treasury. And that Mr. Seward will retain the State Department, unless for personal reasons he chooses to leave it, we presume is a matter of course.

That changes may occur in other Cabinet posts is more than likely. Attorney-General Bates has already signified his intension to retire, and we presume his example will soon be followed by the Secretary of the Navy. The vacant Chief Justiceship will probably be filled by an appointment from a Western State, and this may lead to the resignation of the Secretary of the Interior; but so far as we are informed no names have yet been canvassed to fill these possible or probable vacancies. If Secretary Wells should retire, we are confident the country would rejoice to see his office filled by some one of the naval heroes who have, by practical service, reflected so much honor on the American flag.

The result of the election has made President Lincoln so completely master of the situation, and at the same time so thoroughly responsible for the conduct of public affairs, that he is not only able, but bound alike by duty and by interest, to put aside all attempts at the dictation of cliques or of factions, and to act exclusively upon his own convictions of the public good.

PENNSYLVANIA.

From the Tribune.

Mr. C. L. Ward, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, writes to the *World* that Pennsylvania gave in October a Democratic majority of 514 on the home vote. Will the *World* inform us whether this is the C. L. Ward who, for some days after that election, persistently telegraphed it that Pennsylvania had been carried for their party by ten or fifteen thousand majority? If he is the same, we cannot deem his present averments trustworthy.

We should be happy to aid Mr. Ward in making the Democratic proportion of the home vote cast at either of the late elections in Pennsylvania as large as may be; for we glory in and rejoice to proclaim the truth that the men who are defending the national cause in the field are those who have most emphatically sustained it at the polls.

THE "FLORIDA" CASE.

From the Tribune.

We have refrained from comments on the capture in the harbor of Bahia of the British-Rebel corsair *Florida* by the United States gunboat *Wachusett*, because the public as yet has heard but one side of the case, and because we chose not to say or do aught that might by possibility embarrass the action of our Government. The loyal press of our country has very generally practised a kindred reserve. But the *World* sees fit to put forth the following strictures:—

"THE 'FLORIDA' GIVES UP.—By the news which reaches us from Washington, there can be no doubt but that the Administration has determined to make amends to the violated sovereignty of Brazil, and has issued orders for the surrender of the *Florida* and her crew to the authorities of that country. We believe we are justified in stating that the *Wachusett* is by this time on her way to Rio Janeiro or Bahia in charge of the *Florida* and her captured crew. This will be a sore humiliation to our national pride; but we are getting used to that kind of thing since the present Administration has been in power."

—The fact, it is certain, is not as above stated; the *Wachusett* is not on her way to Rio Janeiro or Bahia, in company with the *Florida* and her captured crew;" nor is she likely to be. But, suppose she were—what of it? The *World* plainly intimates that "the sovereignty of Brazil" was violated in the capture of the *Florida*, a point on which we express no opinion. But, assuming this to be the fact, why should our atoning for a wrong done by one of our officers be "a sore humiliation to our national pride?"

Is it anywhere pretended that the capture of the *Florida* in Bahia Bay, or under the guns of Brazilian forts, was directed, or even authorized, by our Government? Certainly not. And, even if it had been, our "sore humiliation" would have inhered in our doing wrong, not in our making reparation. And, if we are indeed for the first, "getting used to" our Government making amends for the lawless and unjustifiable acts of its subordinates, we trust that practice will not be discontinued. Stubborn persistence in wrong involves "sore humiliation;" not ceasing to do wrong and learning to do right.

Report of Daily Duty of a Government Clerk.

The following report of a third auditor's clerk is rich. If such are made daily by any number of the gentlemen of that office we think the Auditor must be bored:—

"Sir:—I have this day examined 91 vouchers, and referred to the property accounts of 8 different quartermasters, besides being obliged to go to the office of the Second Comptroller to find whether a contract had been filed, and to examine the terms of a charter party. I have also written one official letter to the Surgeon-General's office, and been once to Quartermaster-General's office to refer to a report there on file.

"I have made 238 different mathematical extentions, involving the four fundamental rules of arithmetic, fractions, and percentage. I have written 28 causes of suspension, both on vouchers and difference sheets, 9 causes of disallowance, and 3 references to other offices—one to Second Auditor and two to the Paymaster General. I have ruled 18 red lines in preparation of an official statement, and have written 1034 words.

"During the day I have lost 17 minutes and 10 seconds of time, as follows:

"Late in the morning 7 minutes and 30 seconds, for which I beg to be excused, as I was obliged to saw wood for my family of five persons, which consists of wife and four children. My baby has no monies, and Sarah is very low with rheumatism, so that both myself and wife are worn out from the effects of a long period of nursing and watching; hence I did not arise this morning until half past 6, and was then obliged to get the breakfast, by reason of the weariness of my wife. Owing to want of money, I am unable to hire a servant, and thus my morning duties will sometimes detain me a little. Pray excuse me.

"Eating my lunch occupied 5 minutes and 10 seconds, and I wasted 4 minutes and 10 seconds reading a newspaper.

"Yours, respectfully, ——— Clerk."

Sale of Monticello.

The Richmond *Dispatch* says:—

"Monticello, the former residence of Thomas Jefferson, in Albemarle county, Virginia, was sold at auction on Thursday, under the sequestration act, for eighty thousand five hundred dollars; Benjamin Fields, purchaser. A negro woman and her seven children (all of the latter being under seven years of age), brought twenty-three thousand dollars. A negro man was sold for upwards of seven thousand dollars."

ANDERSONVILLE MILITARY PRISON.

Deaths of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland Soldiers, from June 7 to July 19, 1864.

Copied from the Official Returns.

DEATHS JUNE 8, 1864.

At Talbott, Co D, 17th N J
Set John Raymond, Co H, 19th Pa
Peter Fink, Co C, 93d Pa
H Bloop, Co I, 93 Md
L Corliss, Co I, 11th Pa
W Williams, Co A, 85d Pa
Corp L Vogel, A, 10th Pa
Wm Ashby, Co F, 3d Pa Cav

DEATHS JULY 12, 1864.

J McClure, Co A, 3d Pa Cav
D S Brooks, Co H, 79th Pa
H Dehammer, Co G, 72d Pa
J A Cox, Co H, 150th Pa Cav
Henry Cassady, Co G, 3d Pa Cav
Peter Rehrey, C F, 72d Pa
John Grant, F, 19th Pa Cav
Wm Charnis, U S Navy

DEATHS JUNE 13, 1864.

J Blackman, Co K, 85th N J
Thos Mosby, Co H, 6th Md
W Fullam, Co I, 5th Md
Co Robinson, Co H, 5th Md
Sergt O Rose, Co F, 57th Pa
G H Woodward, Co D, 3d Pa

DEATHS JUNE 14, 1864.

J Griffin, Co I, 93d Pa
Sim T Smith, Co I, 9th Md
C Sawyer, Co C, 93d Pa
J H T Adams, Co H, 3d Md
Chas Bress, Co F, 185th Pa
J Mc Laughlin, Co H, 2d U S, as sharpshooter
Corp W Ward, Co I, 11th N J
Corp Culbertson, Co H, 57th Pa Cav
D Smith, Co H, 11th Pa
P E McGonigle, Co M Corps

DEATHS JUNE 15, 1864.

H Wrant, Co C, 93d Penn
F Beaton, Co C, 93d Penn
Wm Stafford, Co G, 9th Md.
J Cullen, Co I, 3d Md

J Sullivan, U S S Galena
Sergt T Hannah, Co D, 4th Penn Cav

DEATHS JUNE 16, 1864.

J Murvin, Co H, 11th N J
G H Morris, Co H, 2d Md
O Burns, Co C, 10th Penn Cav
F Gallner, Co B, 11th Penn Cav
H Sloop, Co C, 93d Penn
T Cooper, Co K, 10th Penn Cav
H Hughes, Co K, 4th Penn Cav
A Stevens, Co A, 13th Penn Cav
W H Mowry, Co A, 3d Penn Cav
J Marshall, Co K, 191st Pa

DEATHS JUNE 17, 1864.

Corp D Beaty, Co F, Emerald Battalion
Set A Bar, Co E, 77th Pa
T Lesler, Co A, 12th U S
P G Hummer, Co D, 19th Pa Cav
H Rogers, Co H, 5th N J
John Elsa, Co F, 15th Pa Cav
Chas W Fish, Co B, 191st Pa
Jas Farley, Co F, 5th Pa

DEATHS JUNE 19, 1864.

J Morrow, Co C, 191st Pa
A Thompson, musician, Co C, 8th Pa Cavalry
J S Stuart, Co D, 7th Pa Cav
W Hemperk, Co G, 186th Pa
Chubbuck, Co D, 5th U S
J Hart, Co H, 31st Pa
Thos Jones, gun-boat Underwriter
John Journey, fireman, U S Navy
L Hart, Co K, 84th Pa
John Grant, F, 19th Pa Cavalry
Pat Brannan, Co D, 11th N J
— Egbert, 15th N J

DEATHS JUNE 20, 1864.

M Hogan, Co A, 16th U S
Peter Roach, Co F, 191st Pa
John Dixon, U S gun-boat Tahoma
Wm O'Brien, U S Navy
A Cashman, U S Mar Corps
J T Barr, Co K, 4th Pa Cav
W J Wood, Co E, 12th N J

DEATHS JUNE 21, 1864.

Jas Lackey, Co D, 193d Pa
John Dunn, Co H, 14th U S
Neil Scales, Co K, 27th Pa
Wm Warthen, Co G, 9th Md
J H Reid, Co M, 2d N J Cav
Wm Melton, Co H, 13th Pa Cav
Corp C Walker, Co C, 6th Pa Cav
J McCutcheon, Co C, 4th Pa Cav
— Larmby, Co D, 16th U S
Alex Gunn, Co D, 4th Pa Cav

DEATHS JUNE 22, 1864.

J N Styles, Co A, 12th U S
Wm Johnston, Co A, 3d Pa Cav
D Townsend, Co I, 13th Pa Cav
A H
J Ellerson, Co E, 19th N J Cav
C Walker, Co B, 73d Pa
Henry Becker, Co I, 18th Pa Cav
B Sims, Co G, 14th Pa Cav
W Foster, Infantry
Moses Kelso, Co H, 8th Pa Cav
Sgt E Myers, Co H, 57th Pa

DEATHS JUNE 23, 1864.

Geo Akers, Co H, 90th Pa
Sgt W Shipley, Co G, 9th Md
R Curry, Co F, 73d Pa
Sgt P Myers, Co G, 70th Pa
Wm Kendall, Co D, 1st Maryland Cavalry
David Tolzell, Co K, 2d Pa
C Tuttle, Co E, 19th U S
Sgt Thos O'Reilly, Co K, 5th U S
Sgt G Greenwald, Co H, 57th Pa
D Smith, Co H, 11th Pa
J Leach, Co D, 3d Pa Cav
Elisha Kinney, Co G, 56th Pa

Sgt J S Hilkley, Co H, 3d Md

DEATHS JUNE 24, 1864.

T Hooks, Co D, 193d Pa
C N Fisher, Co K, 2d Pa Vol
S Morton, Co I, 70th Pa
J Mc Abe, Co L, 2d Pa Cav
A Bloom, Co I, 2d N J Cavalry
J Mc Kelsey, Co B, 193d Pa
R Coyle, Co F, 5th Pa Cav
S Vernon, Co K, 76th Pa

DEATHS JUNE 25, 1864.

A Moore, Co I, 1st Regt Artillery
R Crouse, Co A, 191st Pa
N M Bitzer, Co B, 2d U S Cavalry
M Quinlan, U S Navy
Jno Meadow, Co E, 6th U S Cav
James Davenport, Co I, 7th N J
H Blum, Co C, 90th Pa
L Fry, Co G, 206th Pa
Jno McDonnal, U S gunboat Tahoma
Sgt Jas Bland, Co D, 19th Pa Cav

DEATHS JUNE 26, 1864.

Jas Murry, Co L, 67th Pa
F Rupert, Co K, 2d Pa Cav
H Hedderich, Co I, 1st Md
Jno Funkhauser, Co C, 191st Pa
M Lenahon, Co L, 2d U S Cav
Corp A J Martin, Co E, 14th Pa Cav
Corp Henry Gumbert, Co B, 93d Pa
Corp J Morris, Co A, 18th Pa Cav
J Connor, U S Navy
R Wiles, Co D, 193d Pa

DEATHS JUNE 27, 1864.

Sgt D Anderson, Co K, 191st Pa
G White, U S Marine Corps
Sgt W Starr, Co H, 4th N J
J Page, Co G, 193d Pa
J Lumery, Co G, 19th U S
John Buckley, Co G, 1st N J
Sgt J Hammer, Co G, 53d Pa
N J
Sgt Chester, Co G, 53d Pa
Co Sergt Montgomery
L Fry, Co G, 206th Pa
C Slater, citizen, teamster
A Moore, seaman, schooner Isaac
Corp J French, Co K, 2d Md

DEATHS JUNE 28, 1864.

J H Gettings, Co C, 1st Pa Rifles
A Akenson, gunboat Nyanda
S Oswald, Co G, 45th Pa
Jno Springer, Co E, 191st Pa
Sergt J Rost, Co F, 50th Pa
Sergt C H Sherwood, Co M, 4th Pa Cav
David Porter, Co H, 191st Pa
R Hones, Co D, 193d Pa
W Tompson, Co G, 18th U S
M Brown, Co G, 14th Pa Cav
T Paguotus, Co K, 36th Pa
J Preston, U S Marine Corps
J Williams, Co F, 83d Pa

DEATHS JUNE 29, 1864.

H B Dan, Co B, 191st Pa
J B Stewart, Co A, 193d Pa
Stephen Utter, Co B, 1st N J Art
J McManus, Co B, 17th Pa
J Donovan, Co K, 179th Pa
L Frost, Co D, 145th Pa
M A Kinsen, Co L, 14th Pa Cav
J Able, Co F, 56th Pa

DEATHS JUNE 30, 1864.

R Boyce, Co M, 6th U S C
J Rawson, Co B, 6th U S
J Mipes, Co H, 193d Pa
T Mullen, U S M Corps
G Morris, Co G, 77th Pa
Wm Henry, Co B, 2d U S
F Connoway, Co K, 1st Del
James Howard, Co I, 83d Pa
A Wike, Co B, 36th Pa

DEATHS JULY 3, 1864.

J Burns, Co A, 13th Pa Cav
W Nolt, Co F, 6th Pa R
M Riley, Co L, 1st N J
E Lindensmith, U S S Monongahela
C McClean, Co G, 11th Pa

DEATHS JULY 5, 1864.

Sgt E Terwilliger, Co B, 193d Pa
Corp D Barner, Co F, 13th Pa Cav
J T Parson, Co D, 16th Pa
Jas Brice, Co I, 56th Pa
A Stump, Co I, 11th Pa
John Ireland, Co F, 184th Pa
J E Feck, Co M, 5th Pa Cav
John Bradley, U S gunboat Tahoma
J Hitch, Co F, 193d Pa
D W Jordan, Co B, 193d Pa
C H Miller, Co E, 5th U S Cav

DEATHS JULY 6, 1864.

S Wenninger, Co E, 56th Pa
Corp Hazbrook, Co D, 55th Pa
M Ivens, Co B, 2d Pa Cav
Sam'l Ammerman, Co F, 193d Pa
J Shultz, Co H, 4th N J Vols
Corp Co K, 76th Pa

DEATHS JULY 7, 1864.

J E Hite, Co I, 2d Md
John Smith, Co K, 12th Pa
J Bogart, Co B, 11th Pa Cav
R Thompson, Co I, 193d Pa
A Bloom, Co I, 2d N J Cavalry
J Lamp
Wm Hunt, Co D, 16th U S
A Wilson, U S S Monongahela
J Gorin, Co I, 193d Pa
C Bryan, U S S Ad Vance
A Hooper, Co K, 76th Pa
C Feist, Co D, 6th U S Cav
H Gotts, Co H, 193d Pa

DEATHS JULY 8, 1864.

J McHatt, Co E, 48th Pa
J Bowers, Co E, 3d U S
G B Ackly, Co B, 3d Pa Art
W Goodrich, Co H, 11th Pa
S Bare, Co I, 193d Pa
Co
Corp E F Holley, Co A, 57th Pa
C Irwin, Co D, 74th Pa
Pa
L Weidler, Co H, 56th Pa
Sergt C W Barnes, Co M, 5th U S
M J Bugh, Co D, 193d Pa
Sgt H Dwyer, Co D, 16th U S

DEATHS JULY 9, 1864.

Sgt J Keny, Co B, 16th Pa
C Oster, Co I, 3d Pa Cav
J McKinney, U S M Corps
R Mallory, Co B, 2d U S
R M Sexton, Co I, 193d Pa
T Ford, Co K, 83d Pa
Calvin Harris, Co D, 53d Pa
J Hall, Co K, 1st N J Cav
D Hannis, Co B, 1st N J Cav
Sergt Burnside, Co B, 57th Pa

DEATHS JULY 10, 1864.

L J Rotter, Co E, 15th Pa
P Cavanaugh, Co A, 16th U S
Corp A C Budding, 1st N J Art
F Mauly, U S S Monongahela
A Bronnel, Co G, 193d Pa
A Wallace, Co I, 11th Pa
J Spanbling, Co H, 12th U S
M Shoemaker, Co G, 184th Pa
H Short, Co K, 5th U S
4th Pa Cav
L Skinner, Co C, 4th U S
And seven unknown.

DEATHS JULY 11, 1864.

L Fenn, U S Navy
Odenheimer, 41st Pa
W Sellis, Co D, 11th Pa
Co I, 193d Pa

DEATHS JULY 12, 1864.

Corp H Keech, Co A, 20th Pa
A S Bentline, Co B, 1st Pa
J O Neil, Co I, 193d Pa
W F Shinn, Co D, 53d Pa
Jas Gilmore, 1st U S steamer Fort Wood
J Cook, Co B, 11th Pa Cav
Peter Wilds
H Chamberlain, Co D, 1st N J Cavalry
Sergt Stevenson, Co E, 4th Md
M Green, Co E, 20th Pa
J Harrington, Co C, 53d Pa

DEATHS JULY 13, 1864.

Joseph Frantz, Co I, 2d Penn Cavalry
B Kinsly, Co F, 2d U S
A Rusel, Co G, 191st Pa
J Gorgan, Co I, 2d Pa
E Rumbold, Co B, 5th Pa
M Hayes, Co E, 191st Pa

DEATHS JULY 14, 1864.

W A Wright, Co C, 20th Pa
A Long, Co H, 191st Pa
J Bell, Co D, 191st Pa
J M Clarke, Co C, 1st Pa Cav
J Wagner, Co D, 191st Pa
J M Clarke, Co C, 1st Pa
P Kane, Co B, 191st Pa
E M Clarke, Co C, 1st Pa

DEATHS JULY 15, 1864.

Sgt E Davidson, Co H, 191st Pa
Corp Davidson, Co H, 191st Pa
Sergt Aaron, Co E, 2d N J
Pa
M Morgan, Co B, 191st Pa
Sergt M Laverne, Co L, 1st N J Cav
J Avery, Co L, 1st N J
Pa Cav
H Clark, Co D, 4th Pa Cav
W Hall, Co H, 191st U S

DEATHS JULY 16, 1864.

H Mack, Co A, 2d Pa Art
W J Caton, Co D, 45th Pa
W H Bradley, Co E, 191st Pa
C F Mc Cann, Co A, 2d Md
W Hoffman, Co I, 191st Pa
Battery
Co Lewis, Co I, 191st Pa

DEATHS JULY 17, 1864.

Corp Couch, Co H, 56th Pa
R Bell, Corp, Co F, 83d Pa
H Davis, Co F, 12th N J
H Bell, Co H, 83d Pa
F Fisher, Corp, A, 66th Pa
Sergt S Smith, Co H, 83d Pa
C Lockard, Corp, Co B, 6th Pa
Wm Bell, Co D, 83d Pa
H F Trout, Co D, 191st U S
Wm Baker, Co F, 191st Pa
E H Measer, Co H, 191st Pa
J Ancrum, Co E, 191st Pa
Harris Bunnell, Corp, Co I, 2d Pa Cav
C Mullin, Co H, 83d Pa
Lewis Fox
J Gallagher, Co D, 83d Pa
Corp A, 191st Pa
P Logue, Co F, 2d Pa
W Lewis, Co B, 191st Pa
J Gallagher, Co D, 83d Pa

DEATHS JULY 18, 1864.

D Johnson, Co I, 45th Pa
R Chronister, Veteran 11th
H Cowden, Co A, 11th U S
N Cav
H Jennings, Co B, 191st Pa
A Binding, Co E, 12th U S
J Sloman, Co I, 14th Pa Cav
Jas Gorman, Co D, 6th Pa Cav
M A Gorman, Co B, 191st Pa
J Hazlet, Co C, 6th Pa Cav
John McDonald, U S Navy
J F Hazlet, Co M, 7th Pa Res

DEATHS JULY 19, 1864.

D Robinson, Co I, 45th Pa
R Chronister, Veteran 11th
H Cowden, Co A, 11th U S
N Cav
H Jennings, Co B, 191st Pa
A Binding, Co E, 12th U S
J Sloman, Co I, 14th Pa Cav
Jas Gorman, Co D, 6th Pa Cav
M A Gorman, Co B, 191st Pa
J Hazlet, Co C, 6th Pa Cav
John McDonald, U S Navy
J F Hazlet, Co M, 7th Pa Res

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Brooches, Sleeve Buttons, Armlets, Bracelets, Scarf Pins and Rings, Tea Sets, Ice Pitchers, Waiters, Goblets, Forks, Spoons, &c.

Watches repaired and warranted. Old Gold, Diamonds, and Silver Bought. 11-19-3m

HARRISON JARDEN.

JAMES BARBER'S

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

CLOCK ESTABLISHMENT,

S. E. corner SECOND and CHESNUT Streets, Philad'a.

AGENT FOR THE PATENT

EQUALIZING THIRTY-DAY CLOCKS,

A very desirable article for Churches, Hotels, Banks, Counting House, Parlors, &c.

Also, MANUFACTURER OF FINE GOLD PENS.

CLOCKS REPAIRED AND WARRANTED.

ja13-1y Clock Trimmings of every description

DISSOLUTION.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given, that the Copartnership heretofore existing between MICHAEL C. BOYER, AMOS SMITH, SAMUEL R. HILT, and M. H. CRAWFORD, trading under the name, style, and title of the "West Engine Company," of Norristown, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, was, the sixteenth day of July last, dissolved by mutual consent, by the withdrawal of said Samuel R. Hilt.

Any future business of the concern will be settled and conducted by the remaining partners, under the old title of the "West Engine Company."

(Signed,)

M. C. BOYER,
AMOS SMITH,
M. H. CRAWFORD,
SAMUEL R. HILT.

November 10, 1864. 11-11-18t

DISSOLUTION.—THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of SAMUEL N. DAVIES & SON, is this day dissolved. The business will be settled by the undersigned, at No. 225 DOCK Street.

CHAS. E. DAVIES, Surviving Partner.

Philadelphia, September 30, 1864.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a Co-partnership under the firm of DAVIES BROTHERS, for the transaction of a general Banking and Brokerage Business, at No. 225 DOCK Street.

CHARLES E. DAVIES,
PETER A. DAVIES.

Philadelphia, October 1, 1864.

U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness, Quartermasters' Vouchers and Checks, and Government Securities promptly bought and sold. 11-1-1m

Business Paper and Loans on Collaterals negotiated. Stocks and Loans bought and sold on Commission.

Evening Telegraph

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1864.

For The Philadelphia Evening Telegraph.

A CRY FOR CREDIT.

The leading article of mine—
I made the printers double-lead it—
I see is copied, every line,
And not a paper gives me credit!
My wisdom, mingled with wit,
Without so much as an iota
Of credit, is copied every bit,
And read from Maine to Minnesota.

That patriotic poem, too,
That little squib, that fancy-local,
That "gush" I managed to put through,
That concert instrumental—vocal,
That spicy thing in the police,—
Five hundred thousand must have read it,
For here it's copied piece by piece,—
And not a paper gives me credit!

Yes, here are all my odds and ends,
All copied round, as thick as berries,
I've heard of "Save me from my friends,"—
Save *me* from my "contemporaries."
Without five minutes' time to rest,
I clip, I cut, I paste, I edit;
I'm copied North, South, East, and West,
And not a paper gives me credit!

'Tis hard enough, as you'll admit,
To be filched out of one's despatches;
Your private "specials" made to fit
With what a sister journal hatches.
The news is copied far and wide,
And when some hundred times you've read it,
It's pleasant to your honest pride,
To find *one* journal given credit!

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Rebel Thoughts on Sherman—Where is He Going, and Why?—Affairs in and About Richmond—Sad State of Rebel Finances—General Lee as a Great Adviser—Glimpses at Social Life in Richmond—Jottings from National Capital.

Special Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, November 28, 1864.

SHERMAN AS SEEN FROM RICHMOND.

Speculation cannot anywhere, unless in Richmond, be more rife in reference to Sherman's whereabouts and movements than here in Washington. If Sherman has visited one-half the places which rumor has asserted he has, then he is as ubiquitous as the air. Of course every one is hopeful, and no one talks of failure in the Southwest. The Rebel editors, however, are reticent. They talk of mysterious bodies of troops which are to impede Sherman's progress, and finally completely rout him. Of course, Messrs. Editors desire very much such a consummation, but they unfortunately at present lack the power to fulminate the requisite powder, either in Sherman's advance or rear.

It is apparent from a close perusal of the Rebel papers that the ideas of Sherman's campaign are totally different in Richmond from those entertained in Washington. The official organ of Jeff. Davis has a long editorial on the situation, in which is proved, to the satisfaction of the writer, that Sherman was obliged to make this movement southward. "Hood," says this strategic scribe, "had so placed his army in Sherman's rear that the alternatives presented for the latter's choice were, either to move into Tennessee and confront Hood, which movement would be the practical abandonment of Northern Georgia and the relinquishment of all the fruits of the Yankees' last year's campaign, or he was compelled to push on through Georgia and establish a new base on the Gulf or Atlantic coast."

The first alternative Sherman refused, because, as the writer asserts, he was afraid of its effect upon the North; the second he adopted, as he believed he could, by a grand flourish of trumpets, impress the Northern people with his ability so go through the South without let or hindrance. In either case, says the irate editor, Sherman had no yield his foothold in Georgia.

Now this is all beautiful and romantic ideal strategy, and may calm the minds of feeble old women and agitated maidens in Richmond, but its effect upon the Rebel Congress, the sovereigns of the people, has been distressingly small; for we see that the question of arming the slaves is more ardently discussed as Sherman draws near the vitals of the Confederacy—if it has any vitals.

TRENHOLM TO ALONE MAKE MONEY.

The currency of the Confederacy is in about as bad a way as its military situation. From a gentleman who recently arrived from Richmond I learn that it is now proposed that the Rebel Congress shall no longer tamper with the finances, but that Mr. Trenholm, the Secretary of the Treasury, shall have full, complete, and absolute control over the subject, and make as much money, more or less, as he chooses. The preference in Richmond given to "greenbacks" has aroused the Confederate lion, and he roareth exceedingly over his unstable medium of circulation.

LEE'S ADVICE VERY MUCH NEEDED.

Jeff. Davis needs advice, so does the Rebel Congress, on military affairs, and leading men in Richmond are strenuously urging that General Lee be made the grand umpire, to whom all matters pertaining to the armies of the Confederacy and their movements shall be referred. It is evident that Lee is considered the master-mind of the South, not even excepting Jeff. Davis.

TEN PORTRAIT OF THE REBEL CHIEFTAIN.

In the Charlottesville *Chronicle* of a recent date, given to me by a refugee from the Shenandoah valley, there is an article on General Lee's reticence of character which is worthy of reproduction here. After referring to the silence with which General Lee has performed his great work during the war, and how opposite in character he is to the popular impression of how a great hero acts and talks, the writer continues as follows:—

"Perhaps it is by his very reserve that General Lee has contributed as much as by any other quality to make the impression he has made on his fellow-citizens. He came before them at the beginning of the war by no means the American ideal of a great man. That personage was expected to appear with a bullaboloo; he was to descend in a shower of fireworks, and environed by a myriad of bursting lights and crackling explosions. For a quiet, undemonstrative gentleman to step upon the scene was not at all to their liking, and, therefore, in the beginning, General Lee was not at all popular. Beauregard was the hero then—and we mean no disparagement—he is a man of ability. The earnest Jackson was not after their fancy then; the American hero of 1861 did not pray. That was not sufficiently fast. A member of Congress used to be our great man—a cut-his fellow, tough, audacious with nine lives, that, throw him as you would, always came on his feet. He could tell an anecdote. He never forgot a face. He never pretended to be better than anybody. He took his drink. He knew all about the Missouri Compromise and how Mr. Jeremy Doodle stood on the question of the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands. He was sound on the nigger. He wrote abominably. He spoke indifferently of the 'good old county' of Giles and the 'good old county' of Accomac—all the counties were 'good' and 'old.' His great forte was *gab*—he talked incessantly; he talked in the County Court; he talked on the court green; he talked in the tavern porch; he talked at the street corners; he talked in the post office; he talked in the cars; he talked riding to court; he talked riding back from court; he talked on the stump; he talked at the railroad meetings; he talked at the session of the bank directors; he talked in Richmond; he talked in Washington; he talked at the Springs; he talked when he was dressing; he talked after he went to bed; he talked when he was eating; he talked after dinner; he talked when he was shaving; he talked in his sleep. On court-day the people from the country gathered around him, with their mouths open. He was a good fellow, and good fellows did their work.

"Here comes a man, bred in the army. He had been reared a gentleman. He despised humbug. He loved order, and everything and everybody in his place. He told the ladies at Culpeper Court House, in 1861, who came out to greet him, to 'go home.' In Richmond they said he had no manners; he attended to his business and spoke little. They sent him to Western Virginia—a small theatre, when Beauregard was at Manassas, and Johnson was at Winchester; he went, and made no comment. The campaign failed—they called him Turveydrop—he did not attempt to excuse himself. Soon we find him in a blaze of glory, the hero of the battles around Richmond. He is still silent. He marches to Manassas, and achieves another great victory. Not a word escapes him. He takes Winchester—is foiled at Sharpsburg for the want of men—defeats Burnside at Fredericksburg—Hooker at Chancellorsville—but he breaks not his silence. He has the terrible trial of Gettysburg—he only remarked, 'it was my fault'—and then in the present year he has conducted this greatest of all his campaigns—undoubtedly one of the finest in the war. Silent still. When will he speak? Has he nothing to say? What does he think of our affairs? Should he speak, how the country would hang upon every word that fell from him!"

LIFE IN THE REBEL CAPITAL.

The condition of social affairs in Richmond is certainly not Platonic. Robberies and assassinations are more frequent than the exhibition of virtue on the part of the chivalric population of the Rebel capital. Soldiers are robbed with more audacity than our detectives "nab" a bounty-jumper; and to rob a soldier in Richmond of his purse is not to steal trash, especially when wood is one hundred dollars a cord and very little of it in the market at that price. By the way, the ladies in Richmond have had a stroke of luck in securing the latest fashions from New York.

Some enterprising blockade-runner, fully appreciating female weaknesses for patterns, has recently brought to Richmond a copy of *Frank Leslie's Fashion Book* and *Godey's Lady's Book*. These he exhibits to the ladies of Richmond for twenty-five cents per head. The "little dears" throng his exhibition-room, and console themselves with the thought that that if they can't afford to buy a new dress, at least they can remodel their old ones after the "latest and most approved style." Who, under these circumstances, would be a mantua-maker? or who in Richmond would sell their old clothes?

The Foote-Swan imbroglio has created considerable comment throughout the South, and the Richmond *Examiner* is horrified at the idea of members of the Confederate Congress being in a police court. "This," says the *Examiner*, "is carrying 'honor' to a hard market!" From what we know of Foote, Swan, and police courts, we should say "it was carrying *hard* 'honor' to a good market."

The Southern sons of Æsculapius are in trouble. They shake as if attacked by the most virulent fever and ague. Why? Because the Rebel Secretary of War has recommended that all physicians under forty-five be put in the army. Alas! for the knights of the saddle-bags. Blue pills they must exchange for iron pills, and Dover powder for gunpowder. But the cause of the Confederacy is righteous, and must prevail, if it takes every pill-maker and pill-eater in the South.

LIGHTS AND SHADOWS IN WASHINGTON.

So much for Southern gossip; now for items a little nearer home. Last night we enjoyed a somewhat genial excitement in this city. The "raids" upon the New York hotels have led our authorities to believe that a similar incendiary attempt might be made upon the public buildings. Accordingly the preventative, a patrol force, was used; and members of clerical regiments donned their armors and stood watchful sentries over Uncle Sam's institutions.

The incendiaries, however, did not come, and the morning broke with the blaze of the rising sun alone. It may be that incendiaries are in our midst, but I opine they are political rather than material in their objects. Such, for instance, are Cabinet-makers, policy-shriekers, defeat-prophets, loan-originators, and Chief Justice appointers. During the past week three incendiaries have been kindling fires of jealousy throughout the haunts of great men by asserting that Secretary Stanton is to be Chief Justice in place of Taney, deceased, that Butler is to succeed Stanton, and that Whiting will wear the toga of Attorney-General Bates.

While this gossip runs wild and knows not where to take its permanent habitation, Washington moves on not less sluggishly than the canal which casts forth its fragrance in our midst. There are, however, increased signs of vitality, and Congress drawing on apace maketh ye boarding-house keepers to rejoice. Board, however, is very high, and increases in ample proportions its price as each week rolls by. If the eloquence of the coming session only reaches as high a figure the dust of Webster will rest uneasily. The anniversary of the St. Andrew's Society occurs next Wednesday evening. Governor Curtin and General Cameron have accepted invitations to be present and add to the festivities of the occasion. The Society is for the better affiliation of Scotchmen in this country, and has been productive of much good. The memorial in memory of the victims of the calamity at the Washington Arsenal, in June last, is to be of fine Grecian marble, twenty-five feet in height, surmounted by a statue of grief, and bearing the name of each of the unfortunate women who lost their lives whilst in the discharge of duty.

DRY GOODS.

LADIES' CLOAKS
AND CLOAKING CLOTHS.
FROSTED BEAVER,
VELOUR CLOTHS,
CHINCHILLA CLOTHS,
BEAVER CLOTHS,
TRICOT,
FROSTED SEALSKINS,
UNION CLOTHS,
TWILLED BEAVERS.

Cloaks made in the best style, of the above goods, at less than usual prices.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND STREET,
11-29-3t Above Willow.

BEST QUALITY
of
LIGHT KID GLOVES.

A small lot of No. 7, 7½, 7¾, 7½, and 8, slightly out of order, suitable for evening wear, at

$1·25 PER PAIR,

BEING ABOUT HALF THE USUAL PRICE.

WARBURTON & SON,
11-1-1mis No. 1004 CHESNUT STREET.

FRENCH MERINOES $1.65.
Do do $1·80.
Do do $2 ct.
Do do $2·25.
NEW LOTS
Comprising all the
CHOICE COLORS,
From the late
AUCTION SALES,
AT
REDUCED PRICES.
CURWEN STODDART & CO.,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
11-26-3t Above Willow.

SOUTH STREET.

CHEAP DRY GOODS EMPORIUM,
No. 429 SOUTH STREET.

Now on hand and for sale, a full and complete stock of Fashionable Dress Goods, consisting of Poplins, Merinoes Empress Cloths, Reps, Alpacas, Mohairs, De Laines, Black Silks, &c. Also, a full assortment of Domestic Goods, Flannels, Cloaking Cloths, &c., all of which we offer to purchasers at from 10 to 15 per cent. below the prices for which these goods are sold in more fashionable localities. We invite buyers to call, examine, and compare our Goods and Prices with those of other Stores.

F. T. QUINLAN,
11-1-1m No. 429 SOUTH STREET.

BRIGHT COLORS CASHMERE PLAID.
Do do POPLIN do.
Do do MERINO do.
From the late
AUCTION SALES.
CURWEN STODDART & CO.,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
11-26-3t Above Willow.

EDMUND A. SOUDER & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND SHIP AND STEAMBOAT AGENTS
DOCK STREET WHARF,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDMUND A. SOUDER,
ARCHIBALD GETTY,
SILVESTER T. SOUDER. 4p4-6f

FOURTH EDITION

GOOD NEWS FROM MIDDLE TENNESSEE.

Hood Makes an Attack on Columbia, and is Heavily Repulsed.

DISAPPEARANCE OF HIS ARMY.

His Movement a Complete Failure.

NASHVILLE, November 29.—Nothing has been heard from Hood's army or our front, since yesterday evening. The telegraph wires are down.

Hood made an assault on our works at Columbia, south of Duck river, on Saturday, and was badly repulsed.

A small portion of the Rebel cavalry had succeeded in crossing Duck river.

Hood has made no other developments of his plans.

Thus far he has accomplished nothing further than the conscripting of some of his "dear friends."

There is no foundation for the rumor of the evacuation of Johnsonville, except a proper precaution for possible contingencies.

The military situation is satisfactory to the authorities.

The impression gains ground that Hood will move east across the Chattanooga, possibly with the hope of accomplishing something with the aid of Breckinridge.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

CAIRO, November 28.—The steamer *Magenta*, from New Orleans on the 22d inst., has arrived here.

An expedition organized by General Bailey, and commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Sterling, of the Second Maine Cavalry, captured a company of Rebels who were guarding Barron Bridge, in Western Florida, on the 16th inst. A number of small arms were also captured.

Cotton was in fair demand; good ordinary, $1·27; middling, $1·36. New Molasses, $1·20.

GENERAL THOMAS' ARMY.

PRESENT POSITION OF THE ARMY.

Rebel Accounts of Hood's Advance.

LOUISVILLE, November 29.—Our army is now concentrating for battle in the vicinity of Franklin, Tenn. No fears are entertained of our ability to defeat Hood should he venture further North.

[Franklin, Tenn., to which General Thomas is reported to have retreated, is situated twenty miles south of Nashville, on the Tennessee and Alabama Railroad. Like Columbia and Pulaski, both of which have doubtless been abandoned by our troops, Franklin is unimportant save as an outpost of the great fortified camp at Nashville. General Thomas will not be likely to abandon Nashville unless defeated by Hood, though it is more than probable that he may evacuate Franklin.—Ed.]

Rebel Accounts.

HOOD ACROSS THE TENNESSEE.

From the Selma Rebel, November 17.

We do not doubt, from reliable information received here, that the entire army of Tennessee is now across the Tennessee river, and the gallant and unconquerable men who compose it are now exultingly marching towards the capital of Tennessee. Their numbers are satisfactory. Their *morale* is unsurpassed. Their equipments in arms, shoes, and clothing is complete. Under the lead of such daring and discreet commanders as Beauregard and Hood, we calculate on soon hearing of triumphs which will raise the spirits of all our people, and put a new aspect on the situation.

THE PASSAGE OF THE TENNESSEE.

From the Montgomery Mail, November 18.

A gentleman attached to the Army of the Tennessee has just arrived, the reliability of whose information can be vouched for. The entire army has crossed the Tennessee river at Florence. Lee's Corps crossed first. The other corps crossed on last Sunday.

It is further stated that while portions of the army were on each side of the river, a party of bold Federal raiders came down the river in skiffs and cut the pontoon bridge in two or three places. Three of the river raiders were captured, and hatchets were found in their possession with which they did their cutting. The rest of the party escaped. It was one of the boldest attempts of the Yankees raiders during the campaign.

The bridge was soon repaired, and the remainder of the army crossed. Our informant further states that the baggage and transportation of the army has been materially reduced.

One wagon alone is allowed to each headquarters, even including the transportation of the Commander-in-chief. The best mules, and horses, and wagons have been placed in the supply train. The direction of the army is not known.

P. S.—Since the above was in type we learn that reports are brought by passengers on the train of an engagement between Hood and Thomas, and that Sherman had burned Atlanta and was advancing in the direction of Macon.

THE DARING ATTEMPT OF OUR RAIDERS TO DESTROY HOOD'S PONTOONS.

At this place the river is very wide, and we did not have pontoons sufficient to reach from bank to bank. We were therefore forced to the necessity of resting the north end of the bridge upon an island, and from thence build a trestle work to the opposite shore. Mr. Pedan, knowing that between the island and the north bank of the river the trestle work existed, when nearing Florence turned the party into the canal. They were very much surprised to find this bridge, but Mr. Pedan assured them that the pontoons were below the piers of the railroad bridge.

From the Columbia Enquirer, November 18.

FLORENCE, November 9.—A bold and daring attempt was made a few nights ago to cut loose the pontoon bridge which spans the Tennessee river at this place. Eight Yankees procured a skiff several miles above us, and at nightfall descended the river for the purpose of severing the bridge. On their way down they pressed a Mr. Pedan, a good and substantial secesh, into their service as guide.

They floated on down until they struck the piers. Here they were discovered by our pickets, and were immediately fired upon. The party abandoned the boat, but Mr. Pedan jumped in the river and made to the shore. By aid of the dense undergrowth every one of them escaped. Mr. Pedan paddled ashore and gave himself up. His explanation as to how he became connected with the party was perfectly satisfactory to General Hood, and he was immediately released.

His statement was that the object of the expedition was to cut the pontoon loose, so as to cut off all communication with the south bank of the river, thereby isolating one corps of our army, and consequently its capture. The scheme was a bold one, and would have been completely successful but for the presence of mind and coolness of Mr. Pedan.

The same correspondent, writing from the same place on the 10th instant, says:—

Another bold attempt was made last night to destroy our pontoon bridge. The night was intensely dark, and a good deal of rain was falling. The guards on duty at the bridge could scarcely see each other more than five steps apart.

The Yankees made one pick with a hatchet upon the cable to which the boats are attached, the blow severed all the strands but one. The guards heard the blow, and darted to the cable before they could repeat the lick. There were three of them engaged in the undertaking. The guard captured them before they could get away.

PERSONAL.

Mr. George B. McClellan Obtains Employment.

We understand that General George B. McClellan has received the appointment of Engineer-in-Chief of the Morris and Essex Railroad—an important line in the State where he resides. The revenue of this office will be to the General equal to what he would have received had he been elected President of the United States.

His salary will be $25,000 per annum. This is a capital appointment, and greatly to the advantage of the railroad company, for General McClellan fully understands the duties and requirements of so important a position. We have no doubt it will prove of great advantage to the company.

ARMY OF POTOMAC.

THE SECOND ARMY CORPS.

Farewell Address of General Hancock.

WASHINGTON, November 29.—The information from the Army of the Potomac, dated on Sunday evening, is that the usual amount of picket firing was heard along the front, but beyond that all was quiet.

In General Butler's Department the picket firing was heavier than usual on that day, and there was also considerable cannonading.

General Hancock Transferred to Another Field of Duty.

SECOND ARMY CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, November 26, 1864.—Major-General Winfield S. Hancock, who has been so long and gloriously identified with the Second Army Corps, leaves it to-day to enter upon a more extensive field of action, to which he has been called by orders from the War Department, issued, as I am authorized to state, without any expression of a desire for change upon his part, and not in consequence of the effect of his wounds, as has been heretofore intimated, but solely because it was judged for the best interest of the country.

A large number of the officers of the corps were present this morning to take leave of the General, and a feeling of deep regret seemed to pervade the bosoms of all. After the leave-taking, the General formally turned over the command to General Humphrey, who succeeds him, and proceeded to Meade's station in his private carriage, escorted by a large number of the officers and privates.

He then took the train to City Point, from whence he will proceed by special boat to Washington at once. He is accompanied by the following members of his personal staff:—Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. Mitchell, Captain J. B. Packer, and Captain W. D. W. Miller.

REVIEW OF GENERAL HANCOCK'S CAREER WITH THE SECOND CORPS.

General Hancock first became identified with the 2d Army Corps during the battle of Antietam, he being placed in command of the 1st Division after the fall of General Richardson. In June, 1864, and while the Army of the Potomac was under command of General Hooker, General Hancock was placed in command of the corps, with which he has ever since remained.

His career is familiar to the country. It has taken always active and ofttimes the most prominent part in every campaign, from the Peninsula to Petersburg. In all it has borne itself nobly; in none more so than when under the leadership of him with whom it now parts with so much regret.

HIS FAREWELL ADDRESS.

The following general order was issued prior to the General's departure:—

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS, BEFORE PETERSBURG, November 25, 1864.—Soldiers of the 2d Army Corps:—Being about to avail myself of a brief leave of absence, previous to entering upon a another field of duty, in accordance with instructions, I transfer the command of the corps to Major-General A. A. Humphreys, United States Volunteers.

I desire a parting with you to express the regret I feel at the necessity which calls for our separation.

Intimately associated with you in the dangers, privations, and glory which have fallen to your lot during the memorable campaigns of the past two years, I now leave you with the warmest feelings of affection and esteem.

Since I have had the honor to serve with you, you have won the right to place upon your banners the historic names of "Antietam," "Fredericksburg," "Chancellorsville," "Gettysburg," "Wilderness," "Po," "Spottsylvania," "North Anna," "Cold Harbor," "Petersburg," "Ream's Station," "Boydton Road," and many other contests.

The gallant bearing of the intrepid officers and men of the 2d Corps on the bloodiest fields of the war, the dauntless valor displayed by them in many brilliant assaults on the enemy's strongest positions, the great number of guns, colors, prisoners, and other trophies of war captured by them in many desperate combats, their unswerving devotion to duty and heroic constancy under all the dangers and hardships which such campaigns entail, have won for them an imperishable renown and the grateful admiration of their countrymen. The story of the 2d Corps will live in history, and to its officers and men will be ascribed the honor of having served their country with unsurpassed fidelity and courage.

Conscious that whatever military honor has fallen to me during my association with the 2d Corps has been won by the gallantry of the officers and soldiers I have commanded. I feel that in parting from them I am severing the strongest ties of my military life.

The distinguished officer who succeeds me is entitled to your entire confidence. His record assures you that in the hour of battle he will lead you to victory. WINFIELD S. HANCOCK,
Major-General Volunteers.

GENERAL BURBRIDGE'S ARMY.

Breckinridge Reported Surrounding our Forces at Strawberry Plains.

From the Richmond Sentinel, November 25.

We had a very pleasing rumor (says the Bristol *Register* of the 22d) from below, last night, that Breckinridge and Vaughn again have the Yankees surrounded at Strawberry Plains.

There was an engagement on Friday last (November 18), in which the negro regiments are said to have suffered severely, three hundred being reported killed. We have not been able to learn authentically the particulars, and are inclined to think the report only a fancy of the "reliable gentleman."

The latest information from Knoxville is that Gillem has his head-quarters at the fair ground, and that there is no prospect of his receiving any immediate reinforcements.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Judge Cadwalader.—The United States vs. Robert Evans. The defendant was indicted and was tried yesterday afternoon, on a charge of enticing a soldier to desert. The indictment was framed under the act of Congress, March 3, 1863. The allegation on the part of the United States was, that defendant having met the soldier, Sheehan, in the city, he being away from Camp Cadwalader on a pass for 24 hours, stupefied him with liquor, and took him to New York to re-enlist him, and thereby secure the bounty.

The defense alleged and proved that Sheehan, the main witness for the United States, was originally in the Rebel service; that having taken the oath of allegiance, he subsequently enlisted in the Union army, deserted, and again re-enlisted, and that this he did repeatedly; and moreover, that he avowed this to various parties. Also, that though it was freely admitted that defendant went to New York in the same cars with Sheehan, and sent him, with his companion, to a house at their request, where they might lodge in Brooklyn, yet that he did not accompany them on the following day, when Sheehan alleges that he was taken out to be enlisted.

The jury came in this morning and stated that they were unable to agree upon a verdict, whereupon they were discharged. District Attorney Gilpin and Assistant District Attorney Valentine for the United States; Charles W. Brooke, Esq., for the defendant.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Sharswood.—Philip Habel vs. Abraham Scherze. An action to recover damages for the alleged leakage from privy into plaintiff's premises from the theatre adjoining on Callowhill street. Jury out.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Stroud.—Schomacker & Co. vs. Martin Heywood. An action of replevin. Jury out.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER AND QUARTER SESSIONS—Judges Thompson and Ludlow.—The Commonwealth vs. Frank McKeever. The defendant is indicted for the murder of Joseph McMasters, on the 18th of August last, on board the ship *Lady Emily Peel*, an English ship, McMasters being then boatswain of the vessel, and the prisoner a seaman attached to her. The ship had but a short time arrived. The passengers' luggage was not yet ashore, yet some of the crew, and among them McKeever, had been ashore. The cook, according to the testimony, was drunk, and the captain, upon the fact being reported, detailed a man to act in his place. It was with this man that one of the crew, named Dougherty, got into an altercation and a fight about his breakfast. This was quelled by the officers.

Just at this time McKeever, the defendant, came on board and inquired of Dougherty, who was passing aft, the cause of the disturbance. Dougherty said nothing, except that he had been fighting with Hogan, the substitute for the cook. McMasters then said to defendant that it was none of his business. This led to an altercation and a fight between the prisoner and deceased, which resulted in the stabbing, by the former, of McMasters, in the neck, with a knife which he drew from a scabbard at a belt around his waist. The cut inflicted by the knife severed the jugular vein, and the deceased lived but a few minutes.

The defense attempted to show that the killing was done in hot blood, and to some extent in self-defence. Also, that in the course of the fight the prisoner received at the hands of deceased a serious wound in the thigh. The case is still on trial. District Attorney Mann and T. B. Dwight for the Commonwealth; John O'Byrne, John P. O'Neill, and E. C. Quin, Esq., for the prisoner.

ROYAL PETROLEUM COMPANY.

CAPITAL, ... $500,000.

200,000 SHARES.

Working Capital, $25,000.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $2 50 PER SHARE.

This Company Own the Following Interests:

I.

The entire working interest in a series of three (3) acres, as hereinafter stated

SMITH FARM,

On Allegheny river, five miles below the town of Franklin. On this lease is situated the

HUBBS' WELL,

Now producing THIRTY (30) BARRELS DAILY, half of which belongs to this Company. The derricks for two more wells are now being erected, and operations will at once be commenced. This region of the Allegheny river has been found to be highly productive; the new well lately struck on the LICK FARM is producing forty (40) barrels per day, also the new wells on RAINBOW FARM is now pumping sixty (60) barrels daily, and increasing, besides other wells of twenty and thirty barrels in the immediate vicinity.

II.

One-eighth (⅛) free interest in all the oil obtained in a lease on the

H. McCLINTOCK FARM,

On Oil Creek, on which lease is situated two wells, producing EIGHTY BARRELS PER DAY. On this lease three new wells are now being drilled and near completion, from which the Company will receive the one-eighth free oil. The farm is well known, from the fact that the "McClintockville Petroleum Company" own the land interest.

III.

The 1-64th working interest in the following described lots on the celebrated

HYDE AND EGBERT FARM,

On Oil Creek. In lot No. 3, on which there is a well now being tested. In lot No. 4, on which is situated the

TURTLE WELL.

In lot No. 6. On this lot the new

EGBERT WELL,

is now being drilled, and from the fact that it joins lot No. 7, on which is situated the

KEYSTONE WELL, No. IV,

Lately struck. It is expected that a large flowing well will be obtained on this lot.

In lot No. 9. This lot is situated between lots 7 and 8, known as the "Keystone Leases," which have proved themselves to be the very best of territory. On this lot is situated the

GETTYSBURG WELL,

Which is now being drilled deeper, as the tools which had been fast are removed, and from the indications a large yield is expected.

In lot No. 15, on which preparations are being made to sink a well.

In lot No. 10. This lot is particularly well situated, adjoining the lot No. 20, on which is situated the new Flowing Well

COQUETTE,

Said to be producing six hundred barrels per day (the striking of this well advanced the Maple Shade Company's stock from $17 to $24 per share). Preparations will be at once commenced to sink a well on this lot.

In lot No. 20, which is advantageously situated from its proximity to the Keystone leases and the Jersey Well.

In lot No. 21, on which is situated the celebrated

JERSEY WELL,

Now producing about 350 BARRELS PER DAY. This is one of the largest Flowing Wells on the Creek.

In lot No. 26, on which is situated the KEYSER WELL. The

HYDE AND EGBERT FARM

is acknowledged to be one of the best producing farms in the whole region.

The following remarks are taken from the financial columns of the Philadelphia "Press," of November 16, 1864:

"The excitement in oil stocks is still increasing, and the prices of some of the producing companies have materially advanced. We notice the companies situated on the Hyde and Egbert farm, which is considered one of the best on Oil Creek, having rapidly advanced within the last few days. This is owing to some large wells having been lately struck on this property, one flowing about a thousand barrels per day, and one flowing two hundred barrels per day. The entire yield of this farm is now between fifteen hundred and two thousand barrels per day, and some of the companies located on the 'Maple Shade,' 'Hyde & Egbert,' 'Rock,' 'Egbert,' and 'Mineral,' have had their incomes doubled by the above new wells going down on this farm, on one of which the largest oil exercise yet found is said to have been struck."

IV.

The seventh (7-7) working interest in two acres and eighteen perches on Cherry Run, on which is situated the

REED WELL,

now producing some 350 BARRELS PER DAY. This well is one of the most reliable, and has been daily increasing, and the striking of it has proved the fact that Cherry Run property is among the most reliable and productive in the oil region.

V.

The entire land interest in twelve acres on Cherry Run, about three-fourths of a mile above the Reed Well. This property is well located, being all horeable, and FIVE WELLS are now being drilled on it, TWO of which are near completion, and according to the leases granted, FIVE MORE WELLS are to be commenced on the property within one hundred days from November 1, 1864. This interest is expected to increase the yield of the Company to a large amount.

VI.

Forty acres, in one parcel, on Cherry Run, above the twelve acres owned by the Company. On the adjoining farms great activity now exists, derricks being erected and wells drilled. Two derricks are now being erected, and the development of this property will be prosecuted vigorously.

The following extracts are from an editorial of the "Public Ledger," November 19, 1864:—

"One of the most remarkable features about the present oil excitement is that, while the territory known to possess oil is so rapidly extending in area, the older settled portions where most oil has been drawn off, is daily raising in price. The price, too, of the oil is higher than ever, being eleven dollars and a half per barrel at the wells now. Yet, all around Oil creek new areas have been added of far greater extent than those before known. The whole of Cherry Run may be said to have come into the market since the beginning of the year, and is now considered the most valuable territory anywhere to be found. Wells are supposed never to fail on it."

The Company are now receiving from the producing interests, FIFTY-FOUR (54) BARRELS OF OIL DAILY, which will enable them to pay a handsome and prompt dividend on its capital; also, an interest in EIGHTEEN WELLS in various stages of completion. TWO on Allegheny river, from which they will receive HALF the oil; THREE on McClintock Farm, from which they will receive FIVE-EIGHTH the oil; FIVE on Cherry Run, HALF the oil; TWO on Cherry Run, ALL the oil; and SIX on the Hyde and Egbert Farm.

If these wells have but the usual success, the production to the Company will be increased to a large amount within the next ninety days.

Twenty-five thousand dollars will be retained in the Treasury, for the purpose of developing the lands of the Company.

Subscriptions will be received to the above Company at

No. 528 WALNUT STREET,

ROOM NO. 7.

TERMS.—One dollar on subscribing, and one dollar and fifty cents on the 15th of December, 1864. 11-26-6t

PEMEROKE OIL COMPANY,

Venango County, Pennsylvania.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

CAPITAL STOCK,
$500,000.

100,000 SHARES AT $5 A SHARE, FULL PAID.

Working Capital Reserved for Development, $10,000.

PRESIDENT—ALFRED HUNT, Esq.
VICE-PRESIDENT—EDWARD SHIPPEN, Esq.
SECRETARY AND TREASURER,
THOMAS W. EVANS.

DIRECTORS:

Mr. ALFRED HUNT, Philadelphia, President of the Pelisheen Iron Works.
Mr. WILLIAM C. HOUSTON, No. 115 S. Water street, Philadelphia.
Mr. EDWARD SHIPPEN, S. E. corner of Sixth and Walnut streets, Philadelphia.
Mr. THOMAS W. EVANS, No. 520 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.
Mr. E. W. BAILEY, No. 520 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.
Mr. HILL BURGWIN, Pittsburg, Pa.
Mr. B. RUSH BRADFORD, New Brighton, Pa.
Mr. J. L. CARNAGHAN, President of Corn Planter Oil Company, Allegheny City, Pa.
Mr. WILLIAM O. BUCHART, Pittsburg, Pa., Secretary and Treasurer of Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad.

The Company own in fee simple 215 acres of the best Oil Territory on the right bank of the Allegheny River, near Oil City, with one producing Well and another nearly completed, with railroad, turnpike, and river access to the property.

For particulars, see Prospectus, to be found with any of the Directors, or at the offices of

MESSRS. COOPER & GRAEFF,
No. 11 EXCHANGE, and
MR. S. HARVEY THOMAS,
No. 312 WALNUT STREET,

Who are authorized to sell a limited number of shares of stock. 11-26-6t

THE CALF CREEK OIL COMPANY
OF WEST VIRGINIA.

Capital, $1,600,000. Shares, 100,000

PAR VALUE, $10

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE paid in full.....$2 50 per Share.
RESERVED WORKING CAPITAL.....$40,000.

PRESIDENT—JAMES McCUTCHEON.
SECRETARY AND TREASURER—WILLIAM BRICE.

DIRECTORS.

JAMES McCUTCHEON, H. J. ADAMS,
HUGH CRAIG, GEORGE McCAIDES
WILLIAM BRICE, J. GRAHAM,
HENRY C. BUTCHER.

The Stock Book of the Company is now open at the Counting House of Messrs. McCUTCHEON & COLLINS, No. 240 S. FRONT Street.

Subscribers, upon entering their names will be required to pay fifty per cent. of their subscriptions, the balance in sixty days, when the certificates of stock will be ready for delivery.

The lands of the Company have been selected with the greatest care by some of the most experienced oil men and Geologists of the country, and consist of:—First. About two acres of land on Horse Neck, upon which they have one well, in which they have struck a fine flow of oil. This well, in the opinion of our Superintendent, as well as all experienced men who have seen it, will be a large yielding well, as it flows oil now at intervals twenty feet above the well, and will yield at the Company's share at least fifty barrels per day, and believed, it is believed, to pay a handsome dividend on the whole capital. We are now awaiting the arrival of necessary machinery to work the well.

Second is a tract of one hundred acres owned in fee by the Company.

Third is a tract of 150 acres, on a twenty years' lease, subject to one-eighth of the oil as royalty, and which are unexplored as oil territory, and lie in close proximity to the Horse Neck and Rawson's Run territory, and to the lands of the Bull Creek Company. The work on both of these is prosecuted with vigor, and on tract No 3 we are struck a heavy subscription oil at a depth of 30 feet.

For more full information see prospectus, at
Messrs. McCUTCHEON & COLLINS',
11-20-2w No. 240 N. FRONT Street.

THE RUSSELL FARM OIL COMPANY,
SUGAR CREEK, VENANGO CO., PA.

CAPITAL . . $250,000.

FIFTY THOUSAND SHARES OF $5 EACH.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE $2 50 PER SHARE.

$25,000 RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

J. E. McCREARY, PRESIDENT.
THOMAS A. SCOTT, VICE-PRESIDENT.

DIRECTORS:

J. E. McCREARY, J. W. VANDUZEN,
THOMAS A. SCOTT, PHILIP FERREE,
JOHN BOWEN.

SAMUEL P. FERREE, Secretary and Treasurer.

The property belonging to the Company consists of One Hundred and Fifty Acres in fee simple, of valuable Land, situated on Sugar creek, about two miles from its mouth, which empties into French creek, Venango county, Pa.

This property has been selected with a view to its valuable location, having its lines extended along and on both sides of the creek over three-fourths of a mile, together with the large amount of Flat or Bottom Land, gives it superior advantages for drilling a large number of Oil Wells. At least One Hundred Wells can be located, with ample room for Tanks, Engine-houses, and Dwellings.

A good well, giving twenty barrels per day, is within one-fourth of a mile above it, also, several good producing wells on the creek below it.

The oil obtained on this creek is the Lubricating Oil, which commands in price one hundred per cent. above other oils, and is more in demand.

The Company can obtain a large revenue by parties wishing to sink wells, reserving from one-fourth to one-half of the oil free of expense to the Company, in consideration of the revenue from their own wells, there being a large sufficiency of land for both purposes.

It is designed to give the contract to drill several wells in the best location at once. The title to the property is perfect and free of incumbrance.

Subscription Books are now open at the office of

11-17-12t No. 35 S. THI